Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

THERE are no symptoms of a Democratic eagerness to grapple with the tariff question.

DISRESPECTFUL allusions to John Kelly are not so abundant in the Democratic newspapers as they were.

THERE is a feeling in the public mind of the North that a Congressman ought to represent something more than a handful of tissue ballots.

THE Southern members of Congress can take their innings now. They have been very quiet during the present session, but the timely remarks of Republicans on the apportionment bill should call them to the front. Before the debate is ended they may become convinced that the old-fashioned policy of honesty is not without its advantages. On the principle that no man can both eat his cake and have it, the South ought to be taught that it cannot suppress votes and retain representation on those votes.

THE Senate Finance Committee has made its revision of the Funding bill, mention of which is made in our Washington letter. The rate of interest on the bonds is raised to 3½ per cent. and they are made redeemable in five years. Payable in twenty years. The interest on the certificate authorized by the bill is not to exceed the same figure. The "Carlisle amendments" have been removed, and two new sections appear in the bill which require that hereafter only United States bonds shall be received from the banks as security for Government deposit and for the faithful performance of duties.

THIS question of a fair ballot in the South is one of the greatest importance. One-third of the vote of the Southern States was suppressed at the last election. The line was not drawn on color alone. At first only negroes were deprived of the right of suffrage, but from this crime the step to the next, deprivation o all sympathizers with negroes, was easy, and in many parts of the South no Republican was allowed to have his vote counted if that vote would have a decisive effect upon the result. There ought to be some remedy for crimes so atrocious as these. It may not be within the power of Congress to base the apportionment upon the vote cast rather than upon the census, and a decision should not be reached in haste. A full discussion of the question, however, will do much good by informing the public of the magnitude of the offences committed, and may do the South good by showing them that their evil course may result in seriously crippling their power in public affairs.

SIX Republican Senators, Messrs. Allison, Blair, Booth, Conkling, Hoar, and Jones of Nevada, voted Friday with the Democrats for Mr. Morgan's resolution declaring that the President of the Senate has no right to count the electoral vote. The remaining Republicans abstained from voting, so that there was but one vote in the negative, that of Mr. Whyte, a Democrat. Senator Hoar had previously moved an amendment, which was adopted, declaring it to be the duty of Congress to pass a law without delay regulating the count. No such resolution was passed four years ago, but the undivided sentiment of the country demanded such a law after the inauguration of President Hayes. Another President is about to be inaugurated, and nothing has been accomplished, because of the intentional and criminal neglect of the Democratic Congress. A new Congress, of which at least one house is Republican, is coming in. Before another President is elected, this vital duty, we hope and believe, will have been performed.

The Deadlock And Its Lesson.

While the Senatorial situation is mortifying to Republicans generally, it is only a phase of the ceaseless activities which constitute party life. The present conflict was simply deferred because of the real or supposed exigencies of national struggles during the last ten years. Its coming was inevitable. There can be no regency within a great party that will not in due time create a hostile movement. It is not in the nature of things that a party composed in large part of inteligent voters may be wielded in the interests of any combination without begetting the conditions of revolt. There has been a suppressed revolt in the Republican party of Pennsylvania for ten years. But, as we have before stated the exigencies of great national struggles have deferred its more violent demonstration until the present moment.

The Philadelphia *North American* says: It is best not to lose sight of the fact that the causes of this deadlock have been cumulative for a decabe. They have not at all times been active. The men who have felt most like kicking, and who were aware that what has come must come, have waited until there could be no just charge made of imperilling the result of a national canvass. And now mark the rigid alignment which exists at Harrisburg. There seems to be a majority of legislators consenting to abide by the caucus, but in fact there is no such majority.

Were the entire majority vote to go home and have their instructions renewed at the polls, not enough of them would return, unless under pledges to revise their action, to maintain the caucus in a majority. We do not pretend to comment upon this state of affairs, because, if possible, we should refrain from intensifying the struggle and exort to a spirit of compromise; but truth is truth, whoever receives the point of its spear. And he must be blind who refuses to see in this deadlock a settled determination to resist dictation from whatever quarter it may come.

That this first real revolt against the rule of the few may not succeed is quite probable. But it was not conditioned upon victory by first intentions. It began exactly as the revolt against slavery extension began, and in the same quarter, among the same class of men. And as in that struggle with establishment the protestants did not dream of making the first blow final, so in this there is no intention to stake all upon a first organized effort. These men are in dead earnest, and whether wholly right or only partly so, as some declare, makes not the slightest difference. They are in earnest, they believe they are right, and that belief is not the fruit of sudden heat engendered by the conflict. The lesson is to all who affect to ignore popular indications, or to assign them to a sort of sentiment. That these indications involve a sentiment cannot be doubted; but it is a sentiment which has always controlled the politics of the nation through the free north. And whoever dispises it is not wise. Whoever sees only disappointed men in the lead of the revolt sees only a corner of the field, and they are exepcted to put on their spectacles and servey the entire field.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD testified last Friday in the Whittaker court-martial. Some of his replies to the questions of ex-Governor Chamberlain were more grotesque than anything that has been said yet on the West Point side of this controversy. Whittaker's promptness and "self-confidence" in demanding a court of inquiry seems to have impressed General Schofield as being signs of guilt rather than of innocence. He was "too ready" in his demand. General Schofield thought "perhaps Whittaker foresaw at that time the Court of Inquiry and everything which has happened since then." Perhaps he was relying on the support he would receive outside"—by which the witness meant the support of those "who originated the whole affair." The witness did not believe that "it originated with Whittaker." What do these mysterious and blood-curdling suggestions mean? Are we to understand that the colored cadet formed a conspiracy with the American people, and then proceeded to whittle his ears?

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, '81.

A story comes here from Mentor that General Garfield is being beseiged by the temperance people who are importuning him to continue the policy of President Hayes, of abolishing wine at the White House. It is said that Gen. Garfield is much troubled over this subject, in fact, more so than over the formation of his Cabinet, the attitude of the stalwarts, or any question of political significance. Gen. Garfield has not been spoiled by the great honors so suddenly conferred upon him, and still retains that kindly consideration for the opinions and feelings of others which is one of his distinguishing characteristics in public life. General Garfield does not like to give offence to a good many who have total abstinence at heart or on the brain. But neither does he like to play the hypocrite. He is not a total abstinence man. He likes a glass of wine, and is known here as a good diner-out, and one who at dinner could take his share of the wine and like it. How Gen. Garfield will get around this important question in a manner satisfactory to all is more puzzling than the question how he will pacify the contending place-hunters. Suffice it to say that in a matter like this it should be allowed our next Chief Magistrate to do as suits him best.

Mr. Bentley, Commissioner of Pensions, has been told some pretty plain truths lately concerning his management of the Pension Office. He prepared some years ago, and has introduced in the Senate a bill remodeling the method of procuring pensions, which for rank injustice to applicants, for extravagance, and utter general worthlessness has never been before equalled in the history of legislation, calling it the "Sifty Surgeon bill." He has lately been quite active in urging its passage and is trying to have it tacked onto the appropriation bill as a "rider." In urging his bill, Mr. Bentley has endeavored to create a prejudice in its favor by flooding the desks of Senators and Members with letters and pamphlets saturated with the idea that the pensioner was always ready to commit a fraud on the Government, and that a pension was a gratuity, not the fulfillment of a sacred obligation. In fact, the business of the Pension Office under Bently is transacted upon the idea that every applicant is a fraud; that all affidavits are untrue, and that very few people were dsabled in the late war. The matter was discussed in the Senate yesterday, and from both Republicans and Democrats came strong words of disapproval for the imputation cast upon disabled soldiers by this Bentley, who it is well known, ran off to Canada to escape the draft during the war.

It is hard to kill this wretched bill, but when it is remembered that it and not the duties of his office most claims the attention of the Commissioner, it is easily explained.

In the House yesterday Mr. Reagan made an ineffectual attempt to call up his inter-state commerce bill, but Mr. Cox and the re-apportionment bill triumphed. The bill advocated by Mr. Cox provides for 307 members, the Eastern States losing, the West and South gaining. There is some complaint made against this measure by the Republicans who assert that it is partisan, though whether they will prevent its passage cannot yet be determined.

Capt. Eads is energetically pushing his ship canal scheme for all it is worth. Persons who profess to know, say that all of the members of the House Select Committee on the Interoceanic Ship Canal favor Capt. Eads' scheme for a ship railroad over the Tehuantapec Isthmus route, except Hutchins, Nichols, Whitthorne, and Page. PHIL.

Mark Twain's War Map.

Mark Twain's war map, as everybody remembers, made a decided hit and created a sensation as soon as it saw the light. It first appeared in the Buffalo *Express*, and was reproduced in the New York illustrated papers instanter, illuminated in some, even crossing the ocean and exciting the risibilties of sedate and phlegmatic John Bulls. The writer well remembers the circumstance connected with this famous production of the humorist, as he had a hand in the transaction, assisting in "making up" and "justifying" the "form" in which the map was placed. Mark at that time owned an interest in the *Express*, of which Joe Larned was the then writing editor and one of the partners. The New York *Tribune* was producing Franco-Prussian war maps daily, and Mark, not to be behind the age, decided to give his readers a plan of the theatre of war. The day before the map appeared Sam—as several of the compositors who knew Mark when he was at the case familiarly called him—visited the office quite early and told the foreman that he wanted room for a map which run across four columns. He next visited the job office connected with his journal and secured the largest wood type—a letter M—he could procure. Next he obtained primitive graver's tools, *i.e.*, a couple of small chisels and "gouge," and went to work on his map. The most interested witness of the map's development was the job room "devil." This necessary attache of every well regulated printing office even ventured to instruct Mark how to carve the bottom of the letter. He told Mark the map would be upside down if he did not turn the letter around and "gouge it out the other way." Although deep and ragged ridges traversed the block in all directions, the genial humorist, impressed with the profound wisdom of the under graduate's remarks, took the proffered advice, turned his block and built several alleged houses and barracks in the manner directed. After wrestling with the map until the base of the M would not stand any more chiseling, the map maker visited the composing room and showed his work to some of the boys. The intelligent compositors saw at a glance that several things built on the map would appear next morning upside down, and they told Mark that about half the map was "off its base." A merry twinkle was perceptible in the eyes of the humorist as he remarked: That'll be all right, boys. That blankety blank devil induced me to turn the bench around and you see the fix I'm in. The damage can be easily remedied, and this map's all right" The boys wondered how Mark would remedy the evil, but when he sent in his manuscript explaining the map and the recommendations from foreign dignitaries vouching for its correctness, with this tracked on the tail end, "P. S.—In order to read this stand on your head in front of a looking glass," all in the room knew how he circumvented the job room devil. Mark Twain's ready wit came to his aid and got him out of a bad fix that time. The above gossip connected with the famous production has never before been published.

How Long Man May Live.

It was Professor Hufeland's opinion that the limit of possible human life might be set at 200 years. This is on the general principle that the life of a creature is eight times the years of its period of growth. That which is quickly formed quickly perishes and the earlier complete development is reached the sooner bodily decay ensues. More women reach old age than men, and more men attain remarkable logevity than women. Some animals grow to be very old. Horned animals live shorter lives than those without horns, fierce longer than timid, and amphibious longer than those which inhabit the air. The voracious pike exists, it is said, to an age of 150 years; the turtle is good for 100 years or more; and among birds the golden eagle is known to have lived nearly 300 years, while the sly and sombre crow reaches the venerable age of a century. Passing up in the scale of life to man, and skipping the patriarchs, we find many recorded instances of longevity among the classic Greeks and Romans. Pliny notes that in the reign of the Emperor Vaspasian, in the year 76, there were 124 men living in the limited area between the Appenines and the Po of 100 years and upward, three of whom were 140 and four over 135. Cicero's wife lived to the age of 103, and the Roman actress Luceja played in public as late as her 112th year.

Coming down to more recent times the most notable authentic instances of great age is that of Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, England, who died in 1670, 169 years old. He was a fisherman, and at the age of 100 easily swam across rapid rivers. Another historic case is that of Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, a day laborer, who lived to the age of 152 years. When more than 120 he married his second wife, and till 130 he could swing the scythe and wield the flail with the best of his fellow-laborers. In his 152d year Parr went up to London to exhibit himself to the King. It proved an unlucky visit, for violating the abstemious habit of a century and a half, the old man feasted so freely on the royal victuals, that he soon died merely of a plethroa. On examination his internal organs proved to be in excellent condition, and there was no reason why he should not have lived much longer save for his unfortunate taste for royal hospitality. Professor Hufeland's roll of centenarians includes many more remarkable cases, among them that of Mittlestedt, a Prussian soldier, who served sixty-seven years under both Fredericks, fighting many battles and enduring much hard campaigning, and who after all this married successively three wives, the last when he was 110, only three years before his death.

News in Alaska.

The news from America travels slowly, in default of regular communication, but the American inhabitants, most of whom have recently removed there, are keen to hear all the political developments from home.

They were particularly interested in the outcome of the Republican presidential convention at Chicago, as the latest papers they received seemed to indicate a warm contest between the eminent Republicans, with Grant leading.

It happened that a ship left San Francisco for Alaska several days after the nomination had been made, and, after several months sailing, entered Sitka bay.

The little town was aroused, and every American in the place, boiling over with curiosity, rushed down to the pier to hear the news. A boat put off, and in a few minutes the skipper, a blunt and honest old tar, with all his heart in his ship, came ashore.

His kindly eye was beaming with pleasure at the cordial reception in storefor him. No sooner had his foot touched the sand than the anxious citizens were upon him, shaking his hands and inquiring who was nominated at Chicago.

"Nominated for what?" asked the old skipper in tones of surprise.

"For president—by the Republicans!" cried his listeners.

"Oh, yes' yes!" responded the tar, with a bright smile, and the crowd felt a great relief. "Lemme see," began the old fellow, as his countenance darkened with thought.

"Lemme see, now; I heard his name; it was—eh," and he paused and scratched his head, while the crowd hung breathless for his word. "I heard his name—yes, I heard it, but I can't recollect it."

The honest tar had evidently given politics no attention, and on the voyage the light of Garfield's fame had expired.

The Alaskans concluded after a council that it was not Grant, because the skipper would have remembered him, and that it was not Sherman, because he was interested in the seal company, and the sailors would have been familiar with his name.

They agreed on Blaine, then and probably don't know any better yet. They will not hear of the result of the election until next May.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

GENERAL GARFIELD is the kind of a man who is likely to place the interests of the country before the desires and ambitions of his personal friends. Amateur Cabinet architects should consider this fact.

THE obstinate way in which the Democrats continue to wrangle about the electoral count proceedings shows how reluctantly they are to give up hope of mischief-making in connection therewith.

State News.

Scarlet fever is epidemic in Hollidaysburg.

Erie has the strongest Irish Land League in the state.

A Sharon butcher has manufactured a sausage fifty-two feet long.

Five large vessels are in the course of construction at Roach's ship-yards in Chester.

Hundreds of bushels of corn lie unhusked under the snow in Frankln county fields.

Mrs. Martha Elliott, who died in the Allegheny poorhouse recently, was worth $30,000.

F. Good, an organ dealer, has been arrested for alleged crooked business transactions at Irwin Station.

Miss Sarah J. Weir, of Washington sued Joseph McDonough for breach of promise and got $1,000 damages.

The thermometers at Little Washington registered 26 to 30 degrees below zero on Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. B. D. Johnson, of Cross Creek, Washington county, enterd her burning house to secure a purse of $150.

The board of health of Reading, in their last annual report, recommended the establishment of an abattoir in that city.

Seven cows were run over and killed on the Perkiomen railroad near McLean's station on Tuesday of last week.

Several freight cars were badly wrecked on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad at Sharpsville on the 2d.

There were so few cases for the February term of Quarter Sessions in Lancaster county that jurors were notified not to attend.

Pancler, alias Painter, the notorious Beaver county burglar, is still at large. A reward of $200 has been offered for his capture.

Miss Annie White, of Washington, was fatally burned at Cannonsburg, on Monday of last week, 31st ult., by her clothing accidentally taking fire.

Patrick Flynn, a lad of Fairville, Erie county, was found on Monday near that place with his brains knocked out. It is supposed that he was murdered.

The infant child of Jacob B. Overholtzer, living at Bechtelsville, Berks county. died on Saturday from the effects of medicine that had been improperly compounded.

Farmers have great difficulty in protecting their stock in cold weather, a season when it is necessary to be very watchful in keeping cattle regularly supplied with water.

Two of the clerks in the office of the commissioners of Schuylkill county have confessed to fraudulently appropriating several hundred dollars of the county funds to their own use.

On Sunday morning the residence of David Cleaver, in Montgomery county, was destroyed by fire. He and hisfamily with difficulty escaped in their night clothing to a neighboring house.

John Call a brakeman on the Low Grade division of the A. V. R R., fell from his car Monday night 31st ult., and was crushed to death under the wheels. His father and brother met a similar fate a year ago.

The city councils of Lancaster are making arrangements for an early addition to their water-works by erection of pumps with a capacity of 6,000,000 gallons per day, and extending their system of mains, at a cost estimated at $60,000.

T. P. O'Sullivan, a telegraph operator at Mantua Junction, P. R. R., has suicided by shooting. He was thirty two years old and leaves two wives. He was driven insane because his first wife, from whom he was separated and whom he supposed dead, suddenly turned up and made it unpleasant for his second spouse.

The Grocers' Association of Allegheny county, at their annual meeting last week, appointed a committee to wait on the sealer of weights and measures for the purpose of inducing him to examine the measures used by the farmers who attend market, claiming that the bushels used by them in disposing of their produce really hold but three pecks.

The will of a Meadville bachelor, recently admitted to probate, instructs his executors "to turn my estate into current funds and to expend all the same in ornamenting and beautifying my lot in the cemetery and in placing thereon an appropriate monument." The estate is valued at $10,000. Decedent had brothers and sisters who ministered to him during his illness and who will probably not be very favorably impressed with his gratefulness.

A lighted oil lamp was accidentally overturned on Mrs. Howard Snyder, of New York, and before assistance arrived she was horribly burned. Her life is despaired of.

Poetry.

"The Return of Belisarius."

BY BRET HART.

So you're back from your travels, old fellow,
And you left but a twelvemonth ago;
You've bobnobbed with Louis Napoleon,
Eugenie, and kissed the Pope's toe.
By Jove! it is perfectly stunning,
Astounding, and all that, you know;
Yes, things are about as you left them
In Mud Flat a twelvemonth ago.

The boys! They're all right—Oh! Dick Ashley,
He's buried somewhere in the snow;
He was lost on the Sumn it last winter,
And Bob has a hard row to noe.
You knew that he's got the consumption?
You didn't! Well, come, that's a go;
I certainly wrote you at Baden—
Dear me! that was six months ago.

I got all your outlandish letters,
All stamped by some foreign P. O.
I handed myself to Miss Mary
That sketch of a famous chateau.
Tom Sanders is living at 'Frisco—
They say that he cuts quite a show.
You didn't meet Euchre-deck Billy
Anywhere on the road to Cairo?

So you thought of the rusty old cabin,
The pines and the valley below,
And heard the North Fork of the Yuba,
As you stood on the banks of the Po?
'Twas just like your romance, old fellow;
But now there is a standing row
Of stories on the side of the cabin
That you lived in a twelvemonth ago.

But it's jolly to see you, old fellow—
To think its a twelvemonth ago;
And you have seen Louis Napoleon,
And look like a Johnny Crapau;
Come in. You will surely see Mary,
You know we are married. What, no?
Oh, ay! I forgot there was something
Between you a twelvemonth ago.

Our Story Teller.

A Railway Adventure.

Among the many incidents that, during the late rebellion, were connected with that great national artery, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is one that I will relate.

In the fall of 1861, having been detained by business in the town of Cumberland, Md., I was at last about to start for Wheeling, when I heard that the road was occupied below Harper's Ferry by a force of rebels, and therefore no train would pass.

This proved true in reference to ordinary trains, but a "special" with which was Hon. Mr. Pierpoint and a few other notabilities, had passed before the rebels cut the track, and was therefore approaching. On inquiry, I found that the engineer of the coming train had been one of my old chums, ere I had discarded engine driving for a more profitable business. My friend Joe M—— was a cool, bold, skillful engineer, and as generous as reckless of danger.

As I expected, I no sooner saw him and stated my wish to go up the road, than he swore that, "special or no special," I should ride with him, if for nothing but to see the "fast time" his engine, "Wildfire," would make.

As we dashed rapidly along and were passing through Black Oak Bottom, a couple of ill-looking fellows in citizens' dress fired at the engineer, but doing no damage, merely provoking a laugh of derision from him for their want of marksmanship. On arriving at Oakland, Md., we were disagreeably surprised by receiving a telegram, informing us that a party of rebels were making extraordinary haste to reach the railway at a point many miles ahead of us. Also, they seemed to know who the special contained, and would therefore use all endeavors to capture or kill us.

There was but one car beside the engine, and in it was briefly discussed the question of go or stay, while Joe was having the tender refilled with wood and water.

Mr. Pierpoint's business was too urgent to admit of any possible delay; two or three others concluded to risk the trip, and I—well, if it is not too egotistical to say so—I had ran risks on railroads too often to back out because there was danger ahead, while the rest concluded to stay and trust to luck for the opportunity of getting away.

Just as we were about to start, the fireman making a misstep on the "running board," fell and struck the ground with such force as to break his arm. Joe hurriedly picked the poor fellow up, but time was precious just then, so leaving him to the care of the gentlemen who accompanied us, he started directly towards me, asking me to come and "run" for him, as having no fireman, he would have more than he could do. I told him, however, to consider me his fireman for the rest of the trip, as he was best acquainted with the road; so without more ado I doffed my coat, we jumped on, and away we went past hamlets, through wildernesses of stunted bushes, up grade and down hill at a speed rarely equalled. Our light train made firing an easy task for me, and I had frequent leisure to scan the beautiful ranges of the Alleghenies along which we skirted. Joe was sitting, as was usual with him, with his left hand on the throttle lever, and his body half out of the side window of the "cab," that he might the better scan the road ahead.

A few miles south of the famous Cheat River Bridge is a deep mountain gorge with precipitous sides.

It is shaped like an hour-glass, wide at each end, but tapering each way toward the middle. The track runs for quite a distance along one side of the gorge, makes a very abrupt turn to cross the chasm, a very deep one, in a straight line, and then still curving inwardly, follows the gorge in a line nearly parallel with the track on the opposite side, for three-fourths of a mile.

We were pitching along with that peculiar rocking, bounding motion, so different from the jar of ordinary fast speed. As we swept to the top of a grade around the side of a hill that commanded a view of the gorge—Joe and I both on the lookout—we saw, at a moment's glance, enough to make us concentrate our thinking faculties, and act in a hurry, whatever was best to be done.

There on the straight track, just at the edge of the gorge, a lot of men in gray uniforms, were hastily piling up some old ties, logs, etc.; while at the point where the curve was the sharpest—before reaching the gorge—were several more tugging furiously at a rail, one end of which seemed to baffle them, as they pulled it outwards. We were within a mile when we discovered them, and as each noticed them the shout came simultaneously from both of us, "The wrong side of the curve!" The ignorant fools were pulling out the inside rail, instead of the outside. In the latter case nothing could have saved us from running off the track, and probably into the gorge. Our single brakeman, seeing the danger—I suppose from habit—was commencing to tighten the brake, but at a look from Joe I signalled "off brakes;" Joe meanwhile opening the throttle to its widest extent as we dashed down the grade at a positively frightful velocity.

As we neared them, part of them huddled together near the track. I seized a large stick of wood, intending, if possible, to hurt "somebody." We were going altogether too swift to fear their taking aim at us; and for that matter, I suppose they considered our destruction such a certainty that firing at us would be needless. I was poising the big stick of wood, and guessing at the rate of speed—I've had some practice throwing parcels from trains in motion—when Joe suddenly pulled the whistle-rope. The hoarse shriek seemed to startle them for an instant; they huddled closer together, and I tossed the stick outward and downward. I had barely time to see it crash through the group with the force of a thunderbolt, when, with a jarring plunge, the wheels of one side struck the naked ties. That part of the trouble we had feared but little, as the impetus of the engine was almost sure to make it mount the track again. On the track again, but a few rods ahead of us, was the formidable barricade, and beyond that the yawning chasm. Joe was standing up now, with eyes blazing, still holding the throttle wide open, as he braced himself for the shock. I had grasped the break-rod of the tender the instant I threw the piece of wood. Crash—my hold didn't avail me; as I was pitched head over heels against the fire-box and laid flat upon my back on the footboard or floor on the engine.

Joe was as suddenly jerked half around, his back striking the little door in front of where he had stood, breaking the door and shivering the glass to atoms. But we were through; how we couldn't tell, except that we were still on the track and thundering over the gorge. Joe's *spirits* rose with the occasion. Extricating himself almost as suddenly as he had been deposited in the little glass door, he jerked a tin flask from his pocket, sprung on top of the tender and from thence to the roof of the cab. Steadying himself for a moment, with his face toward the "graybacks," he shouted, "good-bye," made them a low bow, and took a drink, perfectly regardless of the white puffs of smoke, as one after the other discharged their pieces at him, as he afterward explained, "the engine made too much noise for him to hear the bullets, and they didn't seem to be hitting anybody."

After having, in spite of sore bones, performed a jig, which he extemporized for that occasion for the express edification of the rebs, Joe descended from his perch and deliberately shutting off steam, stopped.

We were still in sight of them, though at a tolerable safe distance, and now saw a group of them standing near several men who had been wounded, perhaps some killed, by that "irrepressible" stick of wood.

Our damages were a few bruses each, but no serious hurts. Our engine suffered the loss of the cow-catcher and headlight, the front of the smoke-box was stove in, besides sundry dents and bruises on the brass casings of the cylinders, but for running purposes absolutely uninjured; the rebels having piled the logs squarely across the top of the track, the point of the cow-catcher had gone under them and, though broken by the shock, had raised them sufficiently to keep them from under the wheels, while the engine dashed them right and left into the gorge.

The rebels seeing us stop, started in pursuit, but as we found nothing serious to impede our further progress, and, as in their case, "distance lent enchantment to the view," we were off again in high spirits, and without further adventure worth recounting, arrived safe at our destination.

Poor Joe, after having been shot at so often as to have acquired a sovereign contempt for rebel bullets, was shot and killed in 1865, while running a Government engine near Chattanooga.

Scotch Funerals.

Talking of funerals in the good old times, and in the mansions of the lairds, these used to be the most enjoyable of our parochial festivites. The kith and kin came from great distances to be entertained in a style befitting the occasion. There were grave faces at the gathering when the guests assembled around the coffin to listen to a suitable prayer. Then glasses of wine were handed around, once, twice, or oftener—the poorest people would procure wine for the occasion—and "the memory of the deceased" was toasted in silence. Then the long procession moved on to the kirkyard, and the body was laid silently in the grave. That duty being solemnly discharged, a load was visibly lifted from the assistants. Acquaintances came together in carriages and mourning coaches, and there was plenty of animated conversation. When the guests took their seats at the tables in the dining-room, all were in excellent spirits and appetite. The near relatives might be sad at heart, but they felt hospitably bound to stifle their sorrow, and there were ample appliances for drowning it. When the old fashion of drinking health and "taking wine" prevailed, mourners were apt to get merry in spite of themselves, while, as may be supposed, the mere acquaintances of the deceased gave themselves over easily to boisterous joviality. It was a churlish thing to be the first to break up good company, and even the minister might well sit it out till convivial example upset his decorum.

How She Got a Place.

One bright morning last spring the Hon. John Sherman was sitting in his office when suddenly a bright-haired, pretty girl dashed into his presence. She was apparently sixteen, and had about her an air of business which even the cold gaze of the Ohio statesman could not transform into maiden fright and flurry. Deliberately taking a seat, the girl said: "Mr. Sherman, I have come here to get a place." "There are none vacant," was the reply. "I know you can give me a place if you want to, and I think I am as much entitled to it as anybody. My father spent his life in the United States Army, and when he died he left nothing. The responsibility of the family is on me, and I think I've got as good a claim as any one else on the government." "What kind of a place do you want?" "I don't care what it is, but I must have work at once." Mr. Sherman assured her that there were ten applicants for every one place, and there was very little chance. She very deliberately told him that such an answer wouldn't do, and declared that if he would allow her she would come up every day and black his shoes, if he couldn't do better for her. The Secretary was struck with her determination and charmed by her bright face and her charming manner. He told her to come back. In less than a week she had a good place in the Treasury, which she still holds. Every morning she walks to the department with the step of a business little woman who is proud that her delicate hands can be the support of others. She receives $100 a month and supports in comfort her mother and sister. This brave, bright young woman is Miss May Macauley, formerly of Atlanta. Her father was a lieutenant in the Eighteenth Infantry.

The trustees of the Peabody Educational fund met at Washington Thursday. President Hayes, General Grant, Chief Justice Waite, and others, were present. Eulogies were pronounced upon the late General Agent, Dr. Pears, and it was decided to continue the salary to his family until a successor was chosen.

"What have you been drinking, or eating?" exclaimed his wife, as he returned late at night. "Liquorish," he responded, and then he winked at himself in the dark and breathed thin until he got asleep.

A Washington county woman has a bonnet 100 years old. She deserves a chromo.

Persons and Events.

President Hayes would like to be a Senator.

Senator Don Cameron's dinner parties are described as elegant.

Mr. Vennor's thaw seems to have met a sudden frost and been frozen up.

Theodore Parker was the first Minister to welcome flowers to his pulpit.

A Vermont railroad company has paid a passenger who lost an ear in an accident $1,500.

The Illinois Legislature is after tooth carpenters who are not fit to practice their profession.

W. H. F. Lee, the oldest son of General Robert E. Lee, is a successful farmer in Virginia.

In New England they are making rum from old shoes. One drink of it starts the flow of sole.

Surrogate Peters, of Saratoga Springs, has issued an order for the sale of the estate of the late John Morrissey.

The wife of Mr. Yoshida, Minister from Japan, speaks English in what the Washington ladies call a pretty style.

An exchange says the human figure is six times the length of the feet. Philadelphians must be about fifteen feet high.

Beaconsfield admires floral art. He has ordered the decorators of his London home to spare neither gold leaf or gum.

Mr. W. D. Howels will soon resign the editorship of the *Atlantic*. It is rumored that Mr James T. Fields will fill the vacancy.

The English manufacturers of "Brown Windsor Soap" are suing certain firms in Buffalo for imitating their manufacture in name, trade mark, color, and style of wrapper.

Joaquin Miller thus concludes a reminiscence of an old California friend: "Dear Dave Colton. I hear he is dead now. We first got acquainted one night in Yreka while shooting at each other."

Secretary Evarts declined to give Colonel Mosby permission to return from Hong Kong, but it is said that the Secretary has been overruled by Mr. Hayes and that Mosby will get his furlough.

A Milwaukee clergyman, asking a correction in a published report of one of his sermons, remarks: "I do not mind so much being taken for a heretic, but seriously object to anything which will condemn me as a lunatic."

M. Emile de Girarhin has not fought for forty-four years, but incurs no reproach of cowardice, because this peacefulness has been due to having killed the gifted Armand Correl, in a duel. After this sad event he made a vow never to shed blood again—a vow which, he has often confessed, has been at times very difficult to keep.

An Unfortunate Answer.—Lucian Young's noble action, a few years ago in saving several lives from a wrecked vessel, says the Richmond *Register*, will be remembered; also, the action of the Kentucky Legislature in publicly recognizing his services. A few weeks since he was in Frankfort, and while there visited the penitentiary, where he met Sam Holmes, confined for murder of Col. Napier. Young and Holmes were boys together at school, and fast friends. Young was greatly moved by Holmes' unfortunate condition, and determined to make an effort for his release. To this end he called on the Governor, and made an earnest appeal for a pardon. Governor Blackburn relented, and the pardon was made out and signed. With the document in his pocket, Young hastened back to the prison to tell the good news to his friend. Before telling him, however, that he had come to make him a free man, Young quietly commenced a conversation, and, after talking awhile upon other subjects, finally said: "Sam, if you were turned loose and fully pardoned, what would be the first thing you would do?" The convict very quickly responded: "I would go to Lancaster and kill Judge Owsley and another scoundrel who was a witness against me." Young uttered not a word but turned mournfully away, went outside the prison walls, took the pardon from his pocket, and tore it into fragments.

How To Treat Frost Bites.—If any part of the body gets frozen, the very worst thing to do is to apply heat directly. Keep away from the fire. Use snow if you can get it; if not, use the coldest possible water. Last winter our little boy of five years froze his feet while out coasting at considerable distance from the house. He cried all the way home, and the case seemed pretty bad. I brought a large panful of snow and put his feet into it rubbing them with the snow. But my hands could not stand the cold. I was alarmed to see him keep his feet in the snow so long, but he could not bear them out of it. It was half an hour before he could take them out, and then the pain was all gone, and when I had wiped them dry and rubbed them a little, he was entirely comfortable, put on his stockings and shoes and went to play. He never afterwards had any trouble with his feet on account of this freezing. His sister got her feet extremely cold, and put them at once to the fire. Her case was at first not so bad as her brother's, but the result was much worse. Her feet were very tender all winter, and she suffered from chilblains. Her toes had a swollen, purple look, and she had to take a large size of shoes.—*American Agriculturist.*

Local Small Talk.

—Railroads are not making much now-a-days—not even connections.

—Diphtheria seems to have abated in this vicinity. We hear of no new cases.

—The Altoona car shops are pressed with work and are again running over time.

—The Citizens' Banking Co., of Osceola, has closed its doors. Cause—no business.

—The Moshannon Banking Co., is to be the name of Philipsburg's new banking enterprise.

—There have been comparatively few complaints of frozen water pipes thus far this winter.

—Reports from all sections state that the snow storm of Tuesday was general throughout the State.

—The possibility of a sudden break-up gives rise to considerable concern for the bridges along the Bald Eagle.

—The shipments of Snow Shoe coal is very much interfered with by the scarcity of cars. Consumers are complaining in many localities.

—Our oldest inhabitants state that at no time in the past 20 years has the sleighing in Bellefonte been finer than at the present time.

—Wednesday was ground hog day, and it is the general impression that his hogship got a square look at his shadow, which means six weeks more of scrub weather.

—An agent for a Philadelphia shirt firm gathered in one hundred orders for goods in one week in Harrisburg. Guess they are going to put on a clean shirt and try and be somebody hereafter.

—Work has been suspended at the Roland Iron Works for the present, owing to the extreme cold weather. Handling bar iron with the thermometer down to 20° degress below zero is not fascinating work.

—An old farmer says that farmers who left their corn standing out will find it dangerous husking in the spring, as the shocks will be full of snakes, which are said to gather in them for winter quarters. Ugh!

—With the transfer of the Snow Shoe railroad to the Pennsylvania Company, it is said that an additional telegraph wire will be run to Bellefonte, which will greatly increase the telegraphic facilities at this point.

—Theodore Deschner expresses confidence that his artesian well will be a success after all. The well is now down to a depth of forty-two feet, and contains at present four feet of water. Nothing like perseverence and a fat wallet. Eh, Desh?

—Someone, who is always predicting disaster to crops, has started the rumor that the ice crop has been seriously injured by the frost. This, with the prediction that the peach crop for 1881 is a total failure, is enough to drive the country mad.

—*Puck* gets off this significant item: A fashionable young lady was seen blacking her brother's boots the other morning, and the next day she helped do the family washing. It is thought she is fitting herself to become the wife of an Italian count.

—The storm of Monday night and Tuesday finished up with a cold snap of no mean pretentions. The thermometer registered 22° below at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, and 14° below at 9 o'clock, several degrees lower than at any other time this winter at that hour of day.

—The murcury crawled down to 20° below zero in Bellefonte Thursday morning, and in some localities reached a still lower figure. At Boiling Springs, Tuesday morning, the thermometer registered 26° below; in Philipsburg 31°, and at Houtzdale 35° below, which latter figure indicates considerable freshness.

—In another column will be found a communication from Mr. Spencer C. Ogden, formerly of this place, but now a resident of the Dark Continent, beyond the rolling Pacific. The letter is full of interest, contains much information of an instructive nature, and we bespeak for it a careful perusal by our readers. These letters will become a regular feature of the News, as Mr. Ogden has kindly consented to furnish us monthly contributions during his absence.

—Mr. D. P. Peters announces that it is not his intention to increase his rates of board in conseqence of the car works being put in operation. We are glad to learn that there is one landlord in town who is disposed to take a common sense view of the matter. If Mr. Peters carries into execution his purpose of lowering his charges, instead of advancing them, and increases his facilities for accommodation of boarders, he will have taken a long stride in the right direction, besides setting a worthy example.

—Mr. John T. Fowler, of Fowler Station, showed his pleasant countenance in our sanctum Wednesday. Mr. Fowler is one of the most enterprising and useful citizens of the county, as a visit to the town which bears his name will convince anybody. But a few years ago the ground upon which Fowler now stands was little else than a wilderness, but through his energy and perseverence, and love for improvement, it has been transformed into a busy, thriving village, and promises to grow into an important town at no distant day.

—Prof. Montgomery, of the State Normal School, at Millersville, offers a valuable gold medal for the pupil in any public school in Pennsylvania who will produce during the present school year the best specimen of drawing under the following classes: First, drawing from copy; second, drawing map of country from memory; third, dictation exercises; fourth, original composition. A committee from each county will examine the work and send it to Millersville for final judgment. Here is an excellent chance, now, for adepts with the pen in Centre to distinguish themselves.

—It is said that three of the hotels in town, the Bush, Brockerhoff and Butts, will increase their rates of boarding on the 1st of April, and that property holders will demand an increase of rent from that date, and all because the car works are to start up in the spring. That's all right, gentlemen, go in and do as much damage as you can. Your plan is an admirable one for crippling and discouraging the enterprise from the outset. Of course it wouldn't do at all to let the new company get a foothold, because it might live, you know. The idea is to pile on at once and, sink the works and all on board.

Weather for February.

Vennor's almanac has the following weather predictions for February:

"The mild spell with which January closes will probably continue well into the month, with the exception of a day or two, up to the 12th of the month, with balmy, spring-like weather prevailing in many parts, and snow rapidly disappearing. A couple of days of blustering weather, with rain or snow, will be followed by snow-storms, and cold weather throughout Ontario and Western United States.

"This term will be followed about the 16th by storms of wind, rain and snow, previous to the setting in of a colder term.

"With the beginning of the last week of the month, brilliant, mild, spring-like weather will again appear, melting the snow and rendering sleighing impossible in some localities.

"A few days before the close of the month high winds will prevail, with gales around New York, Long Island Sound and other points, with blustering weather in Canada and Northern United States. The last two days, however, are likely to be fair, and the month will end with little snow on the ground."

Of course we cannot say as to how the balance of the month will turn out, but we would like to know what became of the balmy weather promised in the second paragraph. We didn't find any in ourn. We shall take charge of the machine again, ourselves, if the thing don't work better.

A Foolish Whim.

We hear that one or two of the colored citizens of the West ward are disposed to vote against Mr. Skinner for School Director for the very peculiar reason that they consider him "too high toned." Nonsense, gentlemen; such an excuse for refusing to vote for one of your own race for any office he might be called upon to fill is fickle indeed, and reflects seriously upon the intelligence of those who entertain such an opinion. Because Mr. Skinner is an observing and studious gentleman, and better informed on general subjects than the majority of our colored population, is no indication that he is egotistical, or, as these would-be "bolters" choose to put it, "high toned." Mr. Skinner, considering his opportunities, is possessed of an excellent education, and is every way qualified to fill the position of School Director. Instead of antagonizing his interest and theirs through jealous motives, his colored fellow-citizens should be proud that his abilities are thus recognized, and give him all the support in their power. Act like men, not children.

—The workmen engaged in putting the car works in repair have about completed the work of removing the flooring in the building shop. The new flooring will be laid on new and more substantial foundations. Mr. James Huff, of Milton, who has charge of the work, says that the old floor was not of sufficient strength to sustain the weight of a car, and that had the works been put in operation when first erected the company would have found it necessary to rebuild that portion.

—The signs point to an animated contest over the borough treasureship at the approaching spring election.

Professional Cards.

S. D. RAY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office, south-west corner of Diamond, near Brockerhoff House. 13-2tf

J. G. LOVE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office in rooms formerly occupied by the late W. P. Wilson. ja4'7t-tf

A. O. FURST,
Attorney-at-Law,
office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE,
Attorney-at-Law,
office on High Street second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

W. A. MORRISON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD,
Attorneys-at-Law,
v6 1-1y High Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office in Conrad House, Allegheny street. v6n1-1y

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.
ALEXANDER & BOWERS,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office next to Garman's hotel. in Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

D. S. KELLER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, first door south of Lyon's new store. 5 17-1y

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte,
Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Graham's Shoe Store. 8-23

DR. J. D. GEISSINGER,
DENTIST.
A graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, has permanently located in Bellefonte, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches, including the treatment of diseases of the mouth.
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Enosburg Falls, Vt., Feb. 25th, 1879.
Sworn and subscribed to before me this 25th day of Feb., A. D. 1879.
JOHN G. JENNE,
Justice of the Peace.

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JOHN RICE,
Pastor of Hematite Congregational Church.
P. S.—You are at liberty to put this in any shape you may please. I am not ashamed to have my name under, over or by the side of it.

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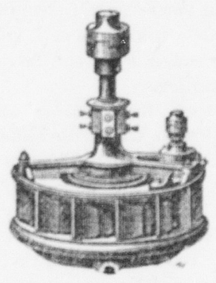

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DRUGGIST,
Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family recipes. 6 1 1y

THE Leading Scientists of to-day agree that most diseases are caused by disordered Kidneys or Liver. If, therefore, the Kidneys and Liver are kept in perfect order, perfect health will be the result. This truth has only been known a short time, and for years people suffered great agony without being able to find relief. The discovery of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, it contains just the elements necessary to nourish and invigorate both of these great organs, and safely restore and keep them in order. It is a *POSITIVE Remedy* for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches — Jaundice — Dizziness — Gravel—Fever—Ague—Malarial Fever, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.
It is an excellent and safe remedy for females during pregnancy. It will control Menstruation and is invaluable for Lucorrhœa or Falling of the Womb.
As a Blood Purifier it is unequaled, for it cures the organs that *make* the blood.
READ THE RECORD.
"It saved my life."—E B Lakely, Selma, Ala.
"It is the remedy that will cure the many diseases peculiar to women."—Mothers' Magazine.
"It has passed severe tests and won endorsements from some of the highest medical talent in the country."—New York World.
"No remedy heretofore discovered can be held for one moment in comparison with it."—Rev C A Harvey, D D, Washington, D C.
This remedy, which has done such wonders, is put up in the largest sized bottle of any medicine upon the market, and is sold by Druggists and all dealers at $1.25 per bottle. For Diabetes, enquire for Warner's Diabetes Cure. It is a *positive* remedy.
H. H. WARNER & CO.,
12-35-6m Rochester, N. Y.

USE TOLU ROCK AND RYE TRADE MARK
SURE CURE
FOR
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption,
And all diseases of THROAT and LUNGS.
Put up in quart-size bottles for family use.
Scientifically prepared of Balsam Tolu, Crystalized Rock Candy, Old Rye, and other tonics. The Formula is known to our best physicians, is highly commended by them, and the analysis of our most prominent chemist, Prof. G. A. MARINER, in Chicago, is on the label of every bottle. It is well known to the medical profession that TOLU ROCK and RYE will afford the greatest relief for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Weak Lungs, also Consumption, in the incipient and advanced stages.
Used as a Beverage and Appetizer, it makes a delightful tonic for family use. Is pleasant to take; if weak or debilitated, it gives tone, activity and strength to the whole human frame.
CAUTION! Don't be deceived by unprincipled dealers who try to palm off on you Rock and Rye in place of TOLU ROCK AND RYE, which is the only medicated article made, *the* genuine having a Government stamp on each bottle.
LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Proprietors,
111 Madison street, Chicago.
☞ Ask your Druggist for it!
☞ Ask your Grocer for it!
☞ Ask your Wine Merchant for it!
☞ Children, ask your Mamma for it!
☞ Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere, and by
LAWRENCE & MARTIN,
12-44-1yeow No. 6 Barclay st, New York.

IMPROVE THE HOUR.

TRADE MARK.
GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER
Cures Consumption,
Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.
Price 50 cents and one dollar.
GUENTHER & CO., Proprietors,
12-42 39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Ask your druggist for it.

Miscellaneous.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM
OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
The Positive Cure
For all Female Complaints.
This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.
It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.
In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.
It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.
For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above *Mention this paper.*
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.
SOLD BY F. POTTS GREEN,
12-41-1y Bellefonte.

Is a sure cure for all the ordinary diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine. It cures and prevents Chicken Cholera. Your cow is certain to yield 25 per cent more and better milk and butter. Stock fattens on one-fourth less feed!
Being in possession of a large number of excellent testimonials, I subjoin a few:
I have been using your Cattle Powder for horses, cows, chickens and pigs, and find it a *first class thing.*—GEORGE BOND, Germantown, Pa.
Please send me half a gross of Cattle Powder. I have used two packs on my cow and chickens. The cow gave nearly twice the quantity of milk that she did before, and gave twice the amount of butter. My chickens were dying, but were cured immediately after I had used the powder. Yours truly, JONAS PASOUR, Dallas, N. C.
I have used and compared your Cattle Powder with all others, and must say it is the best for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. I have tried it on poultry for many complaints, with success in every case.—JONATHAN WEAVER, Berrysburg, Pa.
Last summer you sent me a pack of your powder which I gave to my poultry, and have not had one droopy turkey or chicken since.—MRS. WM. KNAPP, Orange, N. Y.
Send me a pack or two of your Cattle Powder. The pack I got from you last winter cured the chicken cholera. I gave some of it to a neighbor and it cured his chickens.—JOHN WILLIAMS, Spruce Vale, Ohio.
Address me for a pamphlet full of useful information for the farmer, horseman or dairyman. F. A. MILLER,
20-1y 331 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.
If you are young and discretion or dissipated or single, old or poor health or languishness, rely on Hop
Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.
Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters
If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! it may save your life. It has saved hundreds.
If you are a man of letters, toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B
suffering from any indiscretion; if you are m young, suffering from ing on a bed of sickness, Bitters.
Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters
HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.
Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.
HOP BITTERS MFG CO., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.
12-43

AGENTS WANTED

For the Complete and Authentic Record of the Achievements of
STANLEY IN AFRICA

The developments by Stanley in the Dark Continent, his remarkable discoveries and wonderful Descent of 2500 miles of the Congo river, Shooting Rapids and Cataracts, amidst the most difficult and thrilling situations, Daring Adventures with Wild Beasts, and no less Wild Savages, have no parallel in the annals of explorations. It is more fascinating than Romance—contains over 700 pages and many striking illustrations.
Send for circulars and terms and secure Territory at once, for this, the most interesting and popular book of the day.
3-4t WM. FLINT, Philadelphia.

Parker's Ginger Tonic

Regulates the stomach, liver and kidneys, and never fails to make the blood rich and pure and to strengthen every part of the system. It has cured hundreds of despairing invalids. Ask your neighbor about it. 4-4t

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this tip'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Republican Caucus Meetings.

SPRING TOWNSHIP—Saturday, 2 o'clock p. m., at office of John I. Rankin.

BELLEFONTE BORO—Saturday evening, as follows:

North Ward, at office of John I. Rankin.
South Ward, at Undine Hose House.
West Ward, at Bush House.
Borough meetings at 7.30 o'clock sharp.
Boro Convention at office of John I. Rankin at 8 o'clock p. m.

THE DOUBLE EXECUTION.

George Smith and Mrs. Miller Executed at Williamsport.

WILLIAMSPORT, Feb. 3.—Mrs. Catharine Miller and George W. Smith ferfeited their lives to-day to the hangman for the murder of Andrew Miller, the woman's husband, at Jersey Shore, about one year ago. The execution passed off quietly, without any accident to break in upon the solemn occasion, and was witnessed by about 200 spectators, including press representatives visiting sheriffs and clergymen. At 11:15 a. m. the fatal trap was sprung, and in 28 minutes thereafter the bodies were pronounced lifeless by the physicians and lowered into their coffins. The dying statements of both were read from the gallows, but the stories told are in direct opposition to each other.

Further Particulars.

[From Gazette & Bulletin.]

Immediately at the close of the reading of the death warrant the procession started for the gallows in the following order: Sheriff Wilson; George Smith, led by John Reinhart and Deputy Simon Yeager; Mrs. Miller, led by Turnkey Gilbert and Captain Codor, of the police force. Mrs. Miller walked with great effort, leaning heavily upon her assistants and groaning frequently. The two ministers were on the side scaffold, and as soon as the condemned had been seated they began devotion.

At the close of the reading Mr. Reeser offered prayer. The prisoners sat with their heads uncovered, and both shivered violently with the cold. At 11:20 the nooses were adjusted and the caps drawn over their heads, Mrs. Miller muttering distressing cries during the time. The drop was then sprung by Sheriff Wilson, while Rev. Mr. Reeser was reading appropriate passages.

The two forms fell violently, and made very little motion after dropping.

The jury and sheriff decided that the bodies should remain suspended thirty minutes, and at frequent intervals during this time the physicians examined the bodies to note the state of the pulses. In the case of Mrs. Miller life was extinct in seven minutes, while Smith's pulse continued to beat feebly a few minutes later. At 11:45 all present except the jurors and officials were requested to withdraw. At 11:50 the jury examined the bodies and pronounced life extinct. At 11:53 the body of Mrs. Miller was lowered into the coffin, and the physicians announced that her neck was dislocated. At 11:55 the body of Smith was lowered into the coffin, and the physicians announced his neck also dislocated. In the case of Mrs. Miller the knot of the noose remained at the left side of the neck; while in the case of Smith it had slipped to the back of hsi neck.

Mrs. Miller, after being cut down, looked quite natural, with the exception of her neck, which had a slight discoloration. Smith presented quite a different aspect, his features being terribly distorted. After both had been placed alongside of each other on the trestles, it was resolved by the sheriff that the gate should not be thrown open to the large crowd of men, women and children waiting outside for an opportunity to gratify their curiosity.

As soon as the body of Smith was cut down it was placed in the coffin and then taken charge of by his brother, Jeremiah Smith, of Jersey Shore. From that point the remains will be taken to the Ellwarner grave yard in Watson twp., a distance of five miles from Jersey Shore, where it will be interred by the grave of his deceased wife.

When the body of Mrs. Miller was taken down and placed in the coffin it was taken charge of by J. G. Calvert, of Jersey Shore, who at once proceeded with it to Pine Creek graveyard, near that place, and laid it by the side of her murdered husband, in accordance with her dying request.

Full and Complete Confession of George Smith

OF THE KILLING OF ANDREW MILLER, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 18TH OF MARCH, 1880.

[From Jersey Shore Herald.]

I was born in Montour county, Pennsylvania, on the 6th day of April, 1851; lived there until I was 12 years of age, then removed with my parents to Porter township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on the farm of Mr. Francis T. Carpenter; lived in that vicinity the balance of my life. Worked for my father until I was 15 years of age; after that time I worked for different persons at what ever I could find to do.

I became acquainted with Mrs. Miller while I worked at David Clark's above town, about ten years ago; have only been intimate with her during the past two years; first became intimate with her when they moved into Magg's house, below town; she ran after me wherever I would be at work; she made the first proposition to put Miller out of the road; this was when they lived at Brown's place at Safe Harbor; she either wanted me to take a gun and go up along the narrows and shoot him, or take a club and knock him over the narrows; I did not see her after that time until she moved to Brown's place; then she asked me if I would not put him out of the road; I told her I would not do it. Then she kept running after me and begged for me to do it; she told me that if I would not do it, that I should get her some poison; I told her that I would do that, so I got some arsenic for her at Joseph Dingler's livery stable, where I was driving team at that time; I took the poison out and gave it to her and she said "it would be all right now;" this was about one month before Christmas; I then went to Loyalsock and did not see her till the last of February; on my return I first met her at the Lutheran church and walked part of the way home with her; she then wanted me to put him out of the road; I told her I would not do it; three different times after that she asked me to put him out of the road; she said no one would find it out; then she told me Mrs. —— had a little gun that she would lend to her and she would set it in the barn and I should go there and make a noise and she would send Miller out; then I should shoot him; this was two days before the thing happened. I asked her if she knew what would become of us if we would do it; she said it would never be found out, because her and Mrs. —— talked about it; I went out there on Thursday afternoon and she commenced talking about it again; I told her she had better stop talking about it; she said there was a rope on the end of the clothes line that would do to hang him with. We met at Holmer's on Thursday evening; she went there first; I came an hour after her; she stayed until half past nine o'clock; when she went out I thought she had gone home; when I went out she was sitting alongside the fence, waiting for me; she took hold of me and asked me to go along up; I did not want to go; she said, yes you must go; we talked on the way up about putting him out of the road; she said: "I want it done this night, and I will tell you how you can do it—take a club, and make a noise at the barn, and I will listen and when I hear you I will call him." I made a noise in the barn and she came to the window and told me in a low voice to go on and she would go back and send him out; he came out of the front door and walked around the house by the well, and walked along the fence to the barn; when he came to the barn I struck him with the club; I did not knock him down, he turned and ran toward the house; I followed him, and when near the house I struck him again; he fell and I picked him up and carried him to the barn; I did this alone; I struck him once after I laid him down in the barn; I then went to the house and she gave me the rope out of the closet; I went to the barn and hung him up; I done this myself; I then went back to the house; she wet an apron and gave it to me and told me to go down in the barn and wipe the blood off the floor and then throw the apron under the barn; I did this and went back to the house; she said, "you need not run off, for it will never be found out." I stayed there until three o'clock in the morning; I was worried so, I did not know what to do; I then went down to Magg's, arrived there about four o'clock; was there until arrested. John Brown had nothing to do with it; I did it all myself. Mrs. Miller once spoke of throwing him down the well; she did not aid in killing him, but she urged me on and planned the thing.

John Brown talked about Andy Miller on the Thompson street swinging bridge in Jersey Shore, the fall before the killing of him; he said they were "going to put Andrew Miller out of the road—did you see the other party?" I said I wanted to go to the postoffice; I stopped and asked him what party it was; he said you will find out soon enough what party." I then walked away from him; this was all I ever talked with him about it; this is all true. I hung him up myself; he was not quite dead und stood on his feet; I placed my left arm around his body and threw the rope over the beam; I lifted him up with my left arm and pulled the rope over the beam with my right hand.

After being cautioned of the great importance of telling the whole truth, he said: "I give this as my last confession, knowing that I will be held responsible to God for any misstatement I should make. It is all true.

MRS. MILLER, HER MARRIAGE, LIFE, &C.

Mrs. Miller was born in Bald Eagle township, Clinton county, Pa., on the 8d day of September, 1851. She resided in that vicinity until the spring of 1866, when she removed with her parents to the farm of Judge Ferguson, in Porter twp., Lycoming county, in which township and vicinity she had resided up to the fatal night of the murder.

Andrew Miller commenced paying attention to Catharine Rush in the summer of 1867. They were then living near the aqueduct, in Pine Creek township. They at once became quite fond of each other, and this intimacy, notwithstanding the great difference in their ages, continued until they removed to the Slonaker house, just above town, when they were married. Their marriage occurred about one year after their first acquaintence with each other. During the trial of this unfortunate woman a story was circulated that her father had compelled her to marry Andrew Miller. This we are assured by a member of the family is not true. The facts of the case are as follows: Miller proposed marriage and Catharine very readily accepted. When Mr. Rush was informed of the action of his daughter he cheerfully consented, inquiring at the same time, however, what would become of him and his then invalid wife. Miller assured them that they should have a home with him and his intended wife as long as they lived. With this understanding the old and feeble parents felt more comfortable, but at no time did they make any opposition to the match. After the marriage they lived peaceably and quietly together, Miller becoming quite fond of the old folks. The mother died in less than one year, and was kindly taken care of by Miller and his wife. The father continued to live with them peaceably, going with them fom place to place wherever they moved until his death, which occurred on April 15th, 1878. At the time of the father's death they lived on the farm of Mr. C. Knepley, at Pine Creek. These facts cannot fail to convince the reader that poor old Andrew Miller, the victim of this horrible murder, was faithful and good to his wife's parents. He was a hard and steady worker, kind and obliging to everybody.

Miller and his young wife lived together with but one interruption from the time of their marriage until his sad death. This unpleasantness occurred about three years ago, when Mrs. Miller left him and went to Williamsport to reside with her sister. The old man Miller, in the course of a few days, went to Williamsport and brought her home, thus showing affection for the truant wife. Mrs. Miller only received about one year's schooling during the whole of her life. Being the youngest child, she was kept at home to aid her mother in the household work. She was, of course, taking these facts into consideration, a poor scholar, barely able to read or write.

WHERE THE CHILDREN ARE.

The first child, Mary, aged 12 years, is living with Mr. J. D. Gouldin, at the Safe Harbor Flouring Mills, Watson township.

The second child, Jennie, aged 9 years, is living at Mr. Philip Coble's, up Nickles Run, Potter township.

The third child, Eliza, aged 6 years, is living with Mr. A. H. Willits, in Porter township.

They are all bright and intelligent-looking children, and at present have good homes.

—Nobody knows who will be elected treasurer, but everybody knows that Harry Green sells the boss cigar.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

A Love Story from Houserville.

On last Saturday afternoon a stranger put in an appearance at the post office in this place, about an hour before mail time, and the only remark that escaped his lips was, "It is very cold." This reminded me of what the Democrats said about General Grant during his first Presidential campaign. Being at the breakfast table at Chicago, Grant said he "liked that gravy," being the only words that he uttered during that campaign.

But let us get back to our story. The stranger, in the course of half an hour stepped out of the office, when one person suggested that he might be a detective; another one volunteered an opinion that he was an itinerant preacher; but it was agreed by all that he had never been in this place before. The next that was seen of him was some half mile below the post-office, opposite the woolen factory, and was noticed to pop into a large frame house. Now, this created quite an excitement, as it was known that this house was occupied by three lone women, two marriageable and one old lady—a help. The good neighbors consulted with one another, and it was agreed that one woman should go over and inquire if all was right. She sped on her mission of friendship, and don't you think, to her great surprise, she was introduced to Mr. ——, from the great State of Indiana, and before she left the house she ascertained that the stranger was the very man that advertised for a wife, about eighteen months ago, in the Bellefonte *Republican*.

Here's the profit of printer's ink, and perhaps rome other ink.

REPORTER.

Port Matilda Locals.

The birthday of Miss Lily King, daughter of Rev J. R. King, of this place, was celebrated on Monday evening. The party numbered about fifty. Pine Grove was represented by Misses Bertie Musser, Maggie Meek, Ida Meek, Nora Fortney, Clara Ward, Lucetta Ward, Fannie Murphy, and Messrs. Alex. Morton, Ed. Burchfield, Keiley Meek, Ed. Ward and Herbert Ward. Julian was represented by Misses Henderson, Fugate, and Miss Phena Talhelm, daughter of Rev. J. F. Talhelm, of Bellefonte. Martha's delegates were the Misses Gingerich, Brown, Wagoner and others. Mrs. Tillie Leahey, of Lock Haven, was also present. Mrs. L. is Miss King's aunt. Quite a number of the gay young ladies and gentlemen of the Port were in attendance.

The party from Pine Grove furnished some excellent music. Miss King was the recipient of some nice presents, by which she will remember many friends in this place after her departure in the spring.

Diphtheria seems to have renewed its ravages in this place. Quite a large number of new cases are reported, among others Mr. H. M. Denmings, a prominent man in our township.

It takes a double thermometer now to tell how cold it is up here.

Rev. Green Miles preached in the Martha Baptist church last Thursday night. The sermon was one of power and excellence. A. R. C.

School Report.

Report of Centre School, Ferguson township, for third month, ending Jan. 24, 1881:

Whole number of pupils enrolled, 28—males, 14, females, 14. Average attendance, 22; per cent. of attendance, 84. Cooper Miller, John Campbell, John McWilliams, Hannah Meek and Annie McWilliams were present every day during the month. Cooper Miller attended every day of the term.

The school was visited during the month by D. W. Miller, D. H. Young, directors, Henry Campbell, Miss Annie Royer and others. The school was honored by the presence of Superintendent Meyer and W. M. Walker on the 28th ult. J. E. WARD, Teacher.

—Died, at East Germantown, Indiana, on the 27th inst., Mrs. Ellen Rothermel, wife of Silas Rothermel and sister of Mr. Harry Teats, of this place, aged 36 years. She leaves a husband and 3 children to mourn her loss, but their loss is her gain.

—Examine Valentines' mackerel at 60 cts. per kit.

—Valentines guarantee weight and quality of their fish.

—Sechler & Co's canned fruits are pronounced prime hy everybody.

—A very large stock of choice confectionery constantly on hand at Sechler's.

—Wanted—An experienced dry goods salesman at the Bee Hive. Steady employment.

—Another large arrival of glass sets (4 pieces) at Valentines' store which will be sold for 30 cts. a set.

—Stag sleighing parties take on board a stock of Harry Green's cigars before starting out. They know where a good cigar is kept.

—Far away from Queenland comes an exciting tale of boys battling with a shark. (Sechler & Co. don't keep sharks but they keep the best groceries in 9 counties.) Five lads were bathing in a river on November 25. Alexey Drury, about twelve years of age, and, although so young, a first-rate swimmer and diver, was close to the bank, his companions having landed, when he was seized by the foot by a shark, (and called for some of Sechler's pure groceries) said to be eight feet long. The boy screamed, and made a brave struggle, not losing his presence of mind for a moment, and as the shark appeared to be dragging him under, he turned and dived at it, and, in doing so, got free. The shark then made a second and more determined rush, (the same as people rush to Sechler's for groceries,) seizing the lad by the other leg with a firmer hold, Alexey all the time hitting at the monster. Victor Drury, a year or two older than Alexey, hearing the screams, (choice cigars and tobacco at Sechler's,) jumped into the water to his brother's assistance, followed by the other lads, and after desperate struggles they succeeded (in getting just what they wanted at Sechler's) in dragging Alexey on to the bank. In the meantime a second shark had appeared, but happily did not join in the attack. Alexey's feet were found to be so fearfully lacerated that they both had to be amputated. (Sechler's groceries prolong life and health). For some time the symptoms seemed favorable to the boy's (Prime tea and coffee at Sechler's, don't you forget it) life being saved, notwithstanding the great loss of blood and shock to the system, but he died on the morning of the 27th.

—We have always carefully abstained from commenting or puffing the so called patent medicines that have come under our notice, always giving them "a wide berth," but when an article of genuine merit becomes known to us, we believe we are not only doing justice to ourselves but to the community at large in making it known. Such an article *we know* "Green's Compound Syrup of Tar, Honey, and Blood Root" to be, having used it in our family for years with perfect satisfaction, so much so that we consider it an indispensable article of household use.

—Call and examine Valentines' stock of mackerel. In consequence of it being cheap this year, Valentines have ordered a very large quantity which will be sold at very low prices.

Logan Cement.

On and after this date the retail price of Logan Cement will be $1.75 per barrel; for less than a barrel, 75 cents per bushel; quantity prices will be furnished on application. This cement is warranted, and if any prove bad, I will replace it with new. H. K. HICKS,
Prop. Logan Cement Works.
6r2w d1t

Little boys out skating forget that frozen ponds and rivers have airholes. Many families have lost a pair of skates and a little boy through ignorance and a hole in the ice.

Wine.

The unprecedented success of Speer's Wine in North and South America and Europe, has gained for it among the medical faculty a standing reputation. Chemists and scientific men have visited his cellars in New Jersey, and analyzed his Wine, and pronounce it the most healthy and beneficial in the market. The following letter was received by Mr. Speer from Dr. A. Wilson, one of the oldest and most celebrated physicians of New York city: "I have been in the habit of using Speer's Port Grape Wine, and I have found it an excellent stomachic, a gentle stimulant and tonic. It is especially useful in cases of great nervous debility and stomach weakness."

The disposition of unprincipled dealers to adulterate wines has compelled Mr. Speer to bottle all his productions, and place his signature over the cork so as to insure to the public its purity. It is being used in churches for communion purposes. Sold by J. Zeller & Son. 5-2t

—If you take our advice you will lose no time in calling on your druggist for "Sellers' Cough Syrup"—without an equal. Price, 25 cents. 2-4t

"My darling," he instantly whispers, vainly attempting to seize her hand, "do you know that I love you madly?" "Oh, yes," she says, "any fool could tell that."

Mamma: "And David was able to kill that big man Goliah because God helped him." Harry (aged six); "Well, I don't call that fair, mamma, that's two to one."

Two Organs.

Regulate first the stomach, second the liver; especially the first, so as to perform functions perfectly and you will remove at least nineteen twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two organs.—*Maine Farmer.* 5 2-t

To the West and South.

All travelers will appreciate the announcement that the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company—Pan-Handle Route—will hereafter run a first-class Passenger coach from Pittsburgh to St. Louis on the Fast Express train leaving Pitsburgh every day at 9.22 a. m. Sleeping cars will continue to run on same train from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis, but the through coach to St. Louis will be a great benefit to persons en route to Indianapolis, Terre Haute, St. Louis and all points West and Southwest, who do not care to pay the extra charge for sleeping car privileges.

Hotel or sleeping cars will continue to run on Cincinnati Express leaving Pittsburgh at 7.32 p. m. for Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis without change.

Passengers for the West and South will please bear in mind the improved through car service by the Pan-Handle Route.

To secure the advantage of quick time, good connections in Union depots, and through car accommodations, over one of the best constructed and most perfectly equipped lines, it is only necessary to ask for and be sure that you receive tickets via Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway — Pan-Handle Route.

For time tables and information address W. C. Pinearson, Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa., or W. L. O'Brien, General Passenger Agent Pan-Handle Route, Columbus, Ohio. 12 3 5t

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain railroad company was held Tuesday 20 inst, at the office, 417 Walnut street Philadelphia, with Mr. Thomas T. Nelson presiding. The annual report showed that the receipts for the year were $312,491.10, and the collery and coal land receipts, $821.35; total $313,312 45 The road expenses were $160, 928.14, making the net receipts $152,384.21. The election of officers resulted as follows; President, B. A. Knight; directors, R. Wilson, I. Deverux, J. V. Williamson, J. Long, James Whittaker, J. H. Trotter, D. J. Morrell, W. P. Jenks, C. W. Wharton, S. Field, Thomas R. Patton, Jacob Naylor.

Mrs. Partington says

Don't take any of the quack rostrums, as they are regimental to the human cistern; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive habits and all comic diseases. They saved Isaac from a severe extract of tripod fever. They are the *ne plus untum* of medicines. – *Boston Globe.* 5 2-t

A little girl, aged five years going to bed one night, and kneeled down to say her prayers, said: "Oh, mamma, may I only say amen, to night? I'm so tired."

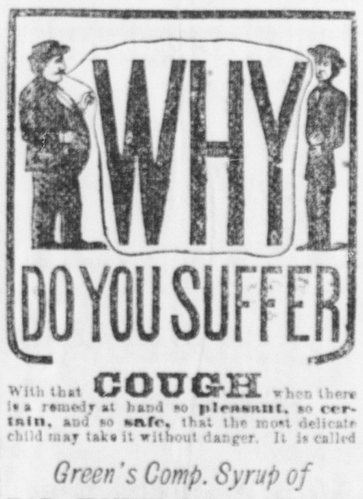
—Spring woolens now ready. Early orders solicited. Money saved.
12-50tf MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Tailors.

—Tumors, erysipelas, mercurial diseases, scrofula and general debility cured by "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Sold by druggists. 2-4t

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER on farm ready stocked, either on shares or as best suits the owners. Good reference given if required. Apply by letter to
F. P. COONFER,
6-4t Fleming, Centre Co., Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF MICHAEL RIDER, deceased.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Michael Rider, deceased, late of Ferguson township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted will call and make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.
JACOB K. RIDER,
MATHIAS RIDER,
Gatesburg, Feb. 4, 1881.—6-6t Executors.



With that **COUGH** when there is a remedy at hand so **pleasant**, so **certain**, and so **safe**, that the most delicate child may take it without danger. It is called

Green's Comp. Syrup of

TAR, HONEY & BLOODROOT

It contains all the virtues of Tar in a *concentrated* form, combined with the best **Expectorants** and **Anodynes**, the whole prepared without the aid of heat, forming the BEST KNOWN REMEDY for all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Try one bottle and be convinced. Price **50 cents** per bottle. Manufactured only by
F. POTTS GREEN, BELLEFONTE, PA.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF RICHARD CATLOW, deceased.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Richard Catlow, deceased, late of Unionville borough, having been granted the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.
HARVEY HOOVER,
Fleming, Feb. 7, 1881—6-6t* Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF MATILDA BODLE, deceased.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Matilda Bodle, late of Union township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Owen Underwood, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay, to
5-6t OWEN UNDERWOOD,
January 14, 1881. Administrator.

New Advertisements.

AUDITORS REPORT OF THE RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1881.

ADAM YEARICK, Treasurer.

DR.

To bal'ce from settlement Jan. 1, 1880,		$5,727 17
To taxes received during year	42,334 96	
To fines, &c., received of com'ners	2,338 30	
To county tax on unseated lands	5,735 81	
	$53,776 24	
To balance due county Jan. 1, 1881	$5,757 50	

CR.

By county orders paid	$44,307 89
By amount paid State assessment	1,700 85
By salary	2,000 00
By stationery	10 00
By balance	5,757 50
	$53,776 24

Whe, the undersigned, Aaditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above account of Adam Yearick, Treasurer of Centre county, and find it correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 17th day of January, A. D. 1881.

JAMES T. STUART, [L.S.]
T. B JAMISON, [L.S.] } Auditors.
GEO. R. WILLIAMS, [L.S.]

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioners' Pay.

Andrew Gregg	$607 44	
Jacob Dunkle	150 00	
George Swab	350 00	
Henry Beck, clerk	700 00	
		$1,807 44

Jury Commissioners' Pay.

D. W. Kline	24 48	
John Shannon	20 06	
Henry Beck, clerk	30 00	
		74 54

Auditors' Pay.

James T. Stewart	30 00	
T. B. Jamison	30 00	
Geo. R. Williams	30 00	
C. L. Buffington, clerk	30 00	
		120 00

Improvement and Repairs.

H. Walkey, repairs at office and jail	168 84	
J. C. Harper, repairs at prothonotary's office	35 54	
R. J. Doak, painting at jail	12 40	
H. D. Yerger, building oven at jail	23 89	
D. K. Geiss, repairing rods at jail	6 50	
E. Black, painting gutters at jail	11 42	
Williams & Bro., painting, &c., jail and court house	75 65	
Jno. Wetzel, repairs at court house	11 81	
W. P. Duncan & Co., iron clad cells at jail	545 84	
Phœnix Planing Mill Co., lumber at treasurer's office	9 49	
Sam'l Pletcher, work at court house	39 58	
H. W. Houtz, work for jail	23 00	
S. D. Wetzel, work at treasurer's office	5 69	
M. W. Cowdrick, work at jail	11 00	
Daniel Derr, gas fixtures at jail	22 25	
John Harrison, work on cells at jail	35 00	
		977 90

Court Expenses.

Jurors' pay	3,552 23	
Commonwealth costs	1,225 23	
W. F. Reeder, reporter	307 50	
J. H. Vosburg	30 00	
J. I. Hagerman	10 00	
B. Galbraith, court crier	98 00	
B. Galbraith, janitor	350 00	
Tipstaves' pay	268 00	
M. J. Dolan, special detective	200 00	
Court proclamation to sheriff	42 00	
Summoning jurors	113 00	
		6,195 96

County Prison Expenses.

Mrs. Haller, for washing	21 35	
Mrs. Shaffer, for washing	17 99	
Mrs. Ungar, for washing	17 37	
S. A. Brew & Son, wood for jail	4 50	
N. A. Lucas, wood for jail	2 50	
B. F. Leitzel, wood for jail	7 50	
Robert McKnight, gas bills	243 60	
Lawrance L. Brown, coal	223 00	
Alexander & Co. coal	94 45	
W. T. Twitmire furnace, &c	244 57	
Theo. Deshner repairs at jail	23 75	
I. Guggenheimer & Co., clothing for prisoners	1 65	
Lyon & Co., clothing or pris'nrs	2 25	
Harper Bros., " "	45 76	
S. & A. Loeb, " "	57 18	
S. & A. Loeb, carpet and clothing for prisoners	86 02	
John Hoffer, clothing for prisoners	33 54	
J. C. Derr, gas burner, &c	1 75	
J. A. S. Mallory, blacksmithing	3 25	
H. K. Hicks, hardware, &c	28 85	
Daniel Derr, gas fittings	10 00	
J. Reynolds & Co., grate and brick for range	5 00	
Penn'a RR Co., freight, &c	81	
C. Schrock, repairs at gate	1 50	
W. W. Wolf, repairs at heater	2 00	
D. Eberhart, repairs at stable	1 00	
W. S. Galbraith, repairs at jail	16 20	
H. Spangler, removing ashes	6 00	
		1,203 45

County Printing.

P. Gray Meek	153 30	
F. L. Hutter	80 55	
E. T. Tuten	173 00	
Fred Kurtz	70 00	
E. C. Bender	27 75	
Shugert & Porter	160 30	
Deininger & Bumiller	6 00	
Walters & Deininger	70 00	
		785 90

Bridges.

Bridge views		31 30
P. M. B. Murray, Dougal & Co	888 00	
Sam'l Brugger, engineer	12 88	
J. E. Speering contractor	60 00	
		960 88
Marsh Creek bridge—		
Townsend Brown & Co	796 00	
Wm. Lyons	774 75	
W. F. Reynolds & Co	15 25	
Samuel Brugger	98 47	
		1,684 47
Repairs at Karthaus bridge	68 00	
J. E. Speering, Pt. Matilda bridge	162 50	
J. G. Jones, foot bridge	3 48	
Chaney & Thompson	4 52	
J. G. Jones	22 50	
J. G. L. Myers	8 09	
Samuel Brugger repairs Unionville bridge	4 75	
Jno. I Thompson, repairs at Martha bridge	122 63	
J. D. Hall, repairs Howard bridge	1 50	
Sam'l Brugger, rebuilding Unionville bridge	672 00	
James Bradley, ralling Milesburg	3 50	1073 38

Ordinary Expenses.

Commissioners' expenses to Marsh Creek	4 50	
Commissioners' expenses to Lock Haven	10 00	
Commissioners' expenses to Port Matilda	13 00	
Commissioners' expenses for holding appeals	203 25	
R. M. McKnight, gas bills	135 70	
Counting congressional and county returns	25 50	
A. Hoy, attorney, County vs. First National Bank	4 75	
Water tax, 1879-80	250 00	
H. Beck, entering cash on docket	10 34	
L. L. Beck, copying registration	42 00	
L. L. Beck, for removing ashes	1 50	
Alexander & Co., coal, court house	65 74	
L. L. Brown, coal, court house	100 67	
H. Y. Stitzer, stationery, &c.	16 18	
Express and freight	21 60	
Ellis Orvis, auditing prothonotary and sheriff's account	45 00	
John T. Johnson, postage	30 56	
Housea & Teller, meals for jurors	5 20	
Daniel Garman, meals for jurors	10 55	
W. A. Tobias, deed book	14 00	
J. C. Harper, books &c., office	238 58	
W. E. Burchfield, books, &c, office	33 31	
C. W. Lambert, pruning trees	21 50	
Geo. F. Bisel, pens, &c, commissions' office	2 75	
D. W. Eberhart, repairs at offices	2 25	
H. Hoffman mending chairs	5 85	
W. F. Murphy & Sons, stationery, &c.	3 50	
Wm. Mann, books, &c., offices	39 99	

New Advertisements.

J. A. S. Mallory, repairing court house gates	1 50	
F. L. Hutter, registration blanks	21 55	
R. W. Dingler, ink	75	
Lane S. Hart, Digests of Election Laws	15 00	
James Murray, cleaning of cess pool	50	
Cha's McConnell, mortgage book	14 15	
Wilson, McFarlane & Co., hardware, court house	5 20	
H. K. Hicks, hardware, court house	54 09	
Sechler & Co., spittoons, court house	50	
James Harris & Co., hardware, court house	29 97	
B. F. Leitzel, wood, court house	2 50	
Jacob Garbrick, wood, court house	2 50	
Lieb & Garbrick, ice, court house	1 25	
W. A. Schroyer, repairing hat rack, court house	2 75	
Wilson, McFarlane & Co., rope, &c	9 92	
Quinter & Brumbaugh, binding dockets, &c	96 81	
D. F. Fortney, rebinding Digests	2 80	
Mary Hartman, scrubbing offices	1 50	
Jacob Schrom, binding matting, court house	3 37	
W. T. Twitmire, repairing at commissioners' office	1 72	
E. W. Woodruff, file holders, prothonotary's office	57 25	
H. G. Cronister, witness fees	2 58	
M. Morrison, repairing hydrant	1 00	
Logan Hose Company, subscription	15 00	
E. W. Woodruff, file holders	57 25	
S. Galbraith, wheelbarrow	6 00	
Sam'l Bruggar, engineering	11 18	
N. A. Lucas, delivering registrations	1 60	
Teachers' institute	184 96	
Western penitentiary	282 04	
Agricultural society	100 00	
Hospital for insane	2,589 77	
John Spangler, sheriff, on account	1,447 74	
Bills and notes paid	11,592 25	
Road views	783 16	
Interest paid	3,901 52	
Repairs on real estate	15 50	
Premiums to collectors	32 00	
Redemption U. S. land tax	426 68	
Commissions on collections	53 01	
Election expences	1,378 16	
Insurance on county buildings	615 65	
Inquests on dead bodies	35 21	
Scalp premiums	910 45	
Assessors' pay	2,039 11	
Refunding taxes	70 69	
State tax assessments	1,700 85	
Constable pay	405 00	
Commissioners on lunacy	47 00	
C. M. Bower, commissioners' attorney	75 00	
J. C. Harper, on account	247 09	
Refunding U. S. land taxes	284 11	
J. H Dobbins, M. D., physician, jail	100 00	
	31,093 49	
Total amount paid	$46,008 74	

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff,

In account with Centre County.

DR.

To orders received on account	$1,802 76
To costs and fines received	173 00
Balance	475 85
	$2,251 61

CR.

By balance at settlement, Jan. 1, 1880	$ 702 76	
By boarding prisoners 1848 days at 40c	739 20	
By summoning jurors, April term	40 60	
By summoning jurors, August term	31 00	
By summoning jurors, November term	31 00	
By summoning jurors, January term, and filling jury wheel	51 00	
By filling and mending 33 tick at 50	16 40	
By notifying jurors not to attend Apr. term	12 00	
By conveying three to insane asylum,	120 00	
By conveying one to penitentiary	40 00	
By publishing proclamation, 3 courts,	36 00	
By window glass at jail	50	
By fines	13 50	
By election proclamations	6 00	
By fish-basket notice published	14 25	
By 72 turnkey fees	56 60	
By removing fish baskets	315 30	
By costs in commonwealth cases	26 00	
	$2,251 61	
January 1, 1881. By balance due at settlement	$475 85	

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre County, hereby certify that in pursuance of an act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to counties and townships, and county and township officers," we met at the Commissioners' office, in Bellefonte, on the 1st Monday of January, 1881, and did audit and settle and adjust the foregoing accounts of John Spangler, Sheriff of Centre county, and find them correct and the balances as stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 17th day of January, A.D. 1881.

JAMES T. STUART, [L.S.]
T. B. JAMISON, [L.S.]
GEO. R. WILLIAMS, [L.S.]
Auditors.

Taxes Outstanding and Due by Collectors

1872.			
*John Ward, Half Moon	$256 97		
*D. Robb, Liberty	14 52	271 49	
1873.			
*Daniel Malone, Boggs	7 61		
*L. C. Rearick, Marion	15 80	23 41	
1874.			
†Joseph Fox, Bellefonte	454 15		
*Wm. Riddles, Philipsburg	845 93		
*Fred. Kercher, Curtin	123 28		
*Wm. Cross, Half Moon	8 72		
*H. B. Wilcox, Rush	261 30		
*D. H. Yeager, Snow Shoe	75 75	1,769 13	
1875.			
*Charles Brown, Bellefonte	758 83		
*J. P. Shope, Milesburg	223 99		
*Jno. T. Lucas, Curtin	7 26		
*H. B. Wilcox, Rush	76 74	1,066 82	
1876.			
*J. H. Morrison, Bellefonte,	426 94		
*T. M. Hall, Milesburg	96 12		
*David Harter, Marion	185 09		
*William Weiser, Penn	324 37		
*G. W. Koch, Potter	753 06		
*John Noll, Spring	213 87	1,999 45	
1877.			
†Jackson Gorten, Philipsbg	45 30		
*H. C. Holter, Howard	95 46		
*Uriah Stover, Benner	266 48		
*W. H. Fry, Ferguson	1,356 31		
*Geo. Gensamer, Half Moon	295 87		
*David Robb, Liberty	294 03		
*D. W. Orr, Marion	145 27		
*Joel Morris, Miles	83 87		
*G. W. F. Gray, Patton	82 35		
*Henry Swab, Potter	272 71		
*F. H. Dale, Rush	29 06		
*H. J. Tibbins, Spring	472 55	3,420 26	
1878.			
E. H. Carr, Milesburg	148 00		
F. O. Mattern, Philipsburg	375 97		
Sam'l Brickley, Howard bor.	117 12		
Thomas Perdue, Benner	961 67		
J. C. Walker, Boggs	535 88		
†John A. Rupp, College	40 63		
Henry Thiel, Curtin	21 86		
C. P. Leitzel, Gregg	428 28		
D. H. Rote, Haines	43 06		
†John Carper, Jr., Harris	119 70		
John Craig, Huston	115 41		
William Tressler, Patton	140 56		
†John D. Foote, Penn	1,038 47		
F. H. Dale, Rush	658 26		
A. J. Swartz, Spring	1,469 59		
Jos. Thompson, Snow Shoe	168 87		
Samuel Hoover, Taylor	183 09		
Sam'l Stephens, Worth	190 71		
J. M. Kline, Howard	46 01	6,792 94	
1879.			
William Miles, Milesburg	180 70		
Robert Cook, Jr	123 37		
A. C. Musser, Millheim	96 06		
A. N. Russell, Unionville	29 16		
†W. A. Taylor, Benner	1,003 71		
J. C. Walker, Boggs	621 50		
Henry Thiel, Curtin	124 94		
†G. W. Keichline, Ferguson,	513 81		
†Cyrus Lose, Gregg	193 22		
†J. H. Griffin, Half Moon	300 07		
J. M. Kline, Howard	372 68		
C. A. Courter, Liberty	111 57		
†J. J. Hoy, Marion	859 52		
George B. Haines, Miles	569 55		
†Daniel Heckman, Patton	473 18		
†J. W. Messinger, Potter	692 66		
John Garbrick, Spring	874 35		
†Samuel Boyer, Snow Shoe,	62 24		
John T. Fowler, Taylor	392 86		
†David Yocum, Walker	939 59		
†Benjamin Stam, Harris	94 97	8,548 96	
1880.			
John Potter, Bellefonte	8,779 65		
†Conrad Diehl, Howard boro	349 99		
O. P. Kreamer, Milesburg	390 01		
†Wm. Kerstetter, Millheim	554 46		
Daniel Ayres, Philipsburg	1,168 81		
Edward Lucas, Unionville	163 07		
†Hezekiah Hoy, Benner	1,895 84		
J. A. Mulholland, Burnside,	96 55		
†Emanuel Noll, Boggs	1,072 62		
†John W. Stewart, College	2,332 68		
†Henry Thiel, Curtin	239 79		
†C. B. Hess, Ferguson	5,666 97		
†M. L. Rishel, Gregg	2,656 96		
†W. L. Bright, Haines	1,348 09		
†Alex. Everhart, Harris	1,516 88		
P. W. Burket, Half Moon	940 36		
†D. W. Kline, Huston	404 11		
John M. Kline, Howard	635 37		
Daniel Herring, Liberty	900 69		
†John Spayde, Marion	1,543 63		
†John C. Smull, Miles	1,426 03		
†H. D. Lee, Patton	1,002 28		
†Samuel Ard, Penn	947 33		
†Ellis Hosterman, Potter	3,522 32		
Robert Laws, Rush	178 57		
†Joseph Tressler, Spring	2,590 11		
Samuel Boyer, Snow Shoe	403 82		
William Miller, Taylor	348 94		
William Spotts, Union	280 36		
†William B. Shaffer, Walker	2,109 27		
†J. M. Denning, Worth	323 36	39,983 87	
Total taxes outstanding		$63,847 30	

*In hands of attorney for collection.
†Paid in part since settlement.
‡Paid in full since settlement.

Financial Exhibit of Centre County, January 1, 1881.

ASSETS.

Real estate	$434 54	
Milesburg borough	294 57	
Spring township overseers	2,583 00	
Benner township overseers	607 46	
Harris township overseers	20 00	
Philipsburg	3,504 83	
Andrew Gregg	306 18	
Potter township	126 47	
Worth township	23 58	
Liberty township	50 11	
College township	392 43	
Ferguson township	128 37	
Bellefonte	2,572 54	
Huston township	1,260 22	
L. W. Munson	293 24	
Notes in A. Hoy's hands for collection	2,241 94	
Notes in C. M. Boyer's hands for collection	1,598 87	
Notes in Commissioners' hands	2,871 29	
Taxes outstanding	63,847 30	
Adam Yearick	5,757 50	
	$88,314 35	

LIABILITIES.

John Spangler	$482 65	
J. C. Harper	1 55	
George Swab	42 50	
Jacob Dunkle	476 50	
Notes outstanding, bills payable	82,581 34	
Amt in C. M. Bower's hands considered not good	1,150 00	
Amount in Commissioners' hands considered not good	2,500 00	
	$87,225 54	
Balance due county	$1,088 81	
Commissions to collectors during year	3,152 95	
Exonerations during year	1,490 63	
Tax assessed in 1880	42,751 34	

CENTRE COUNTY, ss:

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county from January 1, 1880, to January 1, 1881. Witness our hands.

ANDREW GREGG,
GEORGE SWAB,
JACOB DUNKLE,
Commissioners.

Attest: HENRY BECK, Clerk.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF THE order of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, there will be exposed to public sale at the COURT HOUSE in the borough of Bellefonte, on WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1881, at one o'clock of said day, the life estate of JACOB V. THOMAS, under the will of W. A. Thomas, dec'd, so full and entire as the same passed to the undersigned, as his Assignee in Bankruptcy; said life estate consisting of a certain annuity payable annually by the trustees of said estate.

Also, all his interest in the residuary part of said estate, consisting of a certain life interest in lands in the State of Minnesota, and in Centre and Clinton counties, Penn'a, a list of which will be exhibited on day of sale.

Terms of sale: One-fourth cash on day of sale balance within three months after confirmation.

2-4t C. T. ALEXANDER,
Assignee of Jacob V. Thomas.

VIA-SANO
THE GREAT LIVER KIDNEY AND BLOOD REMEDY & Anti-Bilious TONIC.

A compound of the active principles of Eucalyptus, Sarsaparilla, Mandrake, Dandelion, Kidney-Wort, Buchu, Hops, &c., which acts promptly on the Liver, Kidneys, Blood, Stomach and Bowels at the same time, thereby giving tone and vigor to the whole system. Hence the great value and superiority of this compound, which restores them all to healthy action, and as a basis, builds up the entire system. It is also a most valuable remedy for Headaches, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, all Kidney Complaints, Female Weaknesses, all Blood diseases, old sores and ulcers. Pleasant to take. Trial bottles, 25cts. Large bottles, 50cts. All druggists and country stores have it, or will get it for you. Also prepared in sugar-coated pills, and mailed for 25 cts a box. Address Warren Soule, HOME MEDICINE CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

13-5

New Advertisements.

If you cannot read this print distinctly by lamp or gaslight in the evening at a distance of 10 inches, your eyes are failing, no matter what your age, and your eyes need help. Your sight can be improved and preserved if properly corrected. It is a wrong idea that spectacles should be dispensed with as long as possible. If they assist the vision use them. There is no danger of seeing too well, so long as the print is not magnified; it should look natural size but plain.

It is known to all who have been compelled to resort to the use of Spectacles (notwithstanding they may be perfectly fitted to correct the optical defects), that for some cause, not until recently well defined, their use was attended with fatiguing, smarting, and otherwise disagreeable sensations. This is a universal fact of experience, and has been supposed to be entirely beyond remedy. This disagreeable sensation and disturbance of the eye is produced chiefly, perhaps we ought to say entirely, from the fact that ordinary lenses increase the sensation of heat (to which the eye, more than any other organ or part of the body, is sensitive), as also the actinic or chemical properties of the rays of light.

It is well known that these peculiarities of light are identified with certain colors of each ray; and the point of importance, or without using technicalities, is to construct lenses so that these properties of light shall be neutralized; this can be done by introducing a neutralizing tint into their manufacture, the difficulty of which, however, consists in the selection of a color which shall have this effect, and, at the same time, shall not otherwise impair the lenses for purposes of vision. The

Arundel Tinted Lens

Is designed to effect this purpose. The peculiarity of its manufacture consists in the introduction into the glass of a slight Violet Color, *in such manner that the* high *and* low *numbers of the lens prepared from this glass, although* varying in thickness, *are of the same delicate tint and of sufficient power to neutralize the heating and actinic power of the rays of light. Read the following:*

[From R. S. Mershon, Esq., Zanesville, Ohio.]

"I have put the Arundels through the following tests:—I placed an eight inch Arundel, and an eight-inch white lens side by side, sharply focused in the strong sunlight, with their foci directed on the bulbs of two thermometers, and the difference was four (4°) degrees in temperture in favor of the ARUNDEL. Again, I placed the same lenses side by side on a piece of sensitised photographic paper, and the white glass discolored the surface quicker than the ARUNDEL. These two tests prove these two points, viz: that the ARUNDEL intercepts the solar heat-rays and the chemical rays also."

And the following from a Centre county man whose letter can be seen at my store:

* * * *"I am very much pleased with the glasses. They have been more beneficial to my eyes than all the medicine I ever put in them."*

If you experience any unpleasantness in reading or can't see distinctly, come in and have your eyes tested. I think I have something good for you.

FRANK P. BLAIR,

Brockerhoff House Block.

Rose of Cashmere Hair Tonic.

THIS preparation is made from the roses of the Valley of Cashmere, and is entirely from sulphur, lead and other poisonous and irritating substances. It is richly perfumed and renders the use of pomades, hair oils, &c., unnecessary. It preserves, softens and beautifies the hair and gives it a rich lustre. It is excellent for an irritating or inflamed scalp. It never turns rancid. Your druggist sells a large bottle for 50 cents. Aschenbach & Miller, proprietors, 3d and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 12-20-1y 15-2

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of Mrs. Sarah S. Williams, deceased, late of Huston township, Centre county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. J. F. WILLIAMS,
13-4-6t Administrator.
Martha, Centre Co., Pa., Jan. 25, 1881.

JOB PRINTING

Done in the best manner at lowest rates at Bellefonte REPUBLICAN Office.

HENDERSON'S
COMBINED CATALOGUE OF
SEEDS AND PLANTS
Will be Mailed Free to all who apply by Letter.
Our Experimental Grounds in which we test our Vegetable and Flower Seeds are most complete; and our Greenhouses for Plants (covering 3 acres in glass), are the largest in America.
PETER HENDERSON & CO.
35 Cortlandt Street, New York.
5-13t

$2 Watches, Stem Winders $2.50. White Metal Hunting Cases $5. Imitation gold $6. Solid gold $15. Cheapest and best for use or ornamentive purposes. Valuable catalogue free. Thompson & Co. 123 Nassau St. N.Y.

S. & A. LOEB,

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DEALERS IN THE CELEBRATED

ROCHESTER CLOTHING.

Better Fits, better Workmanship, better Styles, better Linings, superior in every respect to any other ready-made Clothing in the United States, and equal in every respect to the work of any merchant tailor in any of our large cities.

Prices fully as low as ordinary slop-shop work—generally sold in Bellefonte.

Mothers, bring in your Children, from 4 years up, and examine our assortment of CHILDREN'S WEAR.

S. & A. LOEB,

Fine Clothiers, and dealers in General Merchandise

34

Miscellaneous.

TO YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS.

Free to all Brides.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the readers of this paper and all their friends and acquaintances throughout the United States and Canada, that

THE HOUSEHOLD

Will be sent one year as

A WEDDING PRESENT

To every newly married couple whose address—and 10 cents to pay for postage—is sent to the publisher *within one year from the date of their marriage.*

Persons sending for this present are requested to send a copy of a paper containing a notice of their marriage, or some other evidence that shall amount to a reasonable proof that they are entitled to the magazine under the above offer. Address,

THE HOUSEHOLD,
5-3t Brattleboro, Vt.

Farmers' Supply Store.

ALEXANDER & CO.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

SELL

Corn Shellers with Cleaners,
Telegraph Hay & Straw Cutters
Farmers' Chop Mills,
Fodder Cutters and Crushers,

CONKLIN WAGONS,

One, two and four-horse Wagons,
Broad wheel Farm Wagons,
Broad wheel Lumber Wagons,
Wide and narrow track Wagons.

The Conklin Wagons are made of the best material, are highly finished, run lighter and last longer than any other wagon ever sold in Centre county.

Courtland Platform Spring Wagons and Buggies.

OLIVER CHILLED PLOW

Complete in all its parts. Every farmer should have one. Steel Plows, common iron beam Plows. Shares and repairs.

Garden Seeds. Farm Seeds.

Cultivators, Reapers and Mowers, Horse Hay Rakes, Grain Drills, Threshing Machines and Grain Separators. Low prices. Store opposite Bush House.

13-3-3m ALEXANDER & CO.

"THE BOOK OF THE AGE."

The Problem of Human Life Here and Hereafter.

"BY WILFORD."

This book has unquestionably received, from the press and the clergy, stronger praise than any other book ever published, and is universally admitted to be the only work in existence which absolutely demonstrates a personal God and the immortality of the soul by science alone, without the aid of the Bible, utterly annihilating the theories of Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Helmholtz and others of the evolution of man from the lower animals and his extinction at death. No better proof of the extraordinary character of this work can be asked than the following extracts from the religious press—a mere specimen of hundreds equally enthusiastic:

This is the book of the age, and the unknown author need aspire to no greater literary immortality than the production of this work will give him, and thousands of the best educated minds that have been appalled by the philosophical teachings of modern scientists will rise up and call him blessed.—*Methodist Protestant, Baltimore, Md.*

We can truly say that we are amazed at the originality, thoroughness, and marvellous ability of the author of this work.—*New Covenant, Chicago.*

It is entirely out of the ordinary line of scientific and philosophical books, and abounds in arguments of a most startling character.—*Herald and Presbyterian, Cincinnati.*

Although strictly scientific, its one aim is the demonstration of a personal God and a hereafter for humanity. It is an exhaustless mine of christian truth. It is the literary *chef d'œuvre* o the age. All ministers and lay members should read it. It is an armory full of the weapons of the Almighty for the pulling down of strongholds. It is worth its weight in diamonds.—*Brethren at Work.*

The author (a man of acknowledged genius, and confessedly the brightest scientific star of modern times) has startled the religious world into transports of joy and praise. No religio-scientific work has received both from the secular and religious press such willing and unqualified praise as the Problem of Human Life. It is the death blow of atheistic science.—*Amer. Christian Review, Cincinnati.*

We most cordially concede to the *Problem of Human Life* the well-earned title—*the book of the age.* Doubtless the God of Providence has raised up the author to meet the wants of the church in this time of need.—*Dominion Churchman, Toronto.*

Without doubt it is the most startling book of the century. I would rather have the honor of writing such a book than to be President of the United States.—*Watch Tower.*

It is a large royal octavo of 528 pages, richly bound in cloth, and contains excellent likenesses of six of the greatest scientists of the age. It will be sent postpaid for $2. Agents wanted in every county, to whom excellent terms will be offerdd. Address all orders,

SCHELL & CO., General Agents,
5-3t 19 University Place, New York.

FARM FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to "Farm less land, and farm it better," the subscriber offers for sale one of the two farms he now occupies

IN HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

This farm is located on the north side of the Bald Eagle Creek, nearly opposite the borough of Howard. It has a frontage of 90 rods on the Creek, with a high bank which never overflows.

It contains 200 acres of land, more or less, about 140 of which is cleared. The remainder is woodland.

It is well watered, having besides the creek frontage, a well at the house, a spring run traversing the whole length of the place, and several springs in the fields, at least two of which are very fine ones, and so situated as to be easily piped to the buildings.

The buildings are beautifully located upon a roll of land, a few rods from the creek, upon the public road leading up and down the creek, and within ten minutes' walk of the post office, depot, stores and churches of Howard borough.

The house is frame, and nearly new. It is 30x36 feet in size, two full stories high, containing eight large rooms, with hall both up stairs and down, beside a first class cellar and attic, both of which are the full size of the house.

Conveniently near this is a good bank barn, also nearly new. It is 45 by 80 feet, containing two excellently finished threshing floors, a good granary, first rate stabling, and has attached to it a large corn crib, and wagon shed, 16x45 feet, with a mow overhead.

A portion of the land is well adapted to timothy, and has yielded, for its present owner, as high as three tons first-class hay per acre. A good P. K. Dederick hay baling machine, and Fairbank's scales for weighing the bales are now in the barn, and will be sold with the farm, if desired.

Other parts of the land are well suited to tobacco culture, and yielded a number one crop last season.

Farms with so many advantages as this are rarely offered for sale. It will be sold at a fair price, and on reasonable terms.

If not sold soon it will be

For Rent to a Good Tenant,

for the coming year.

J. A. WOODWARD,
3-6t Howard, Pa.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Latest Old World News.

ATHENS, Feb. 1.—The decree has been published fixing Chalcis as the headquarters of the Army of Eastern Greece, and Santa Maura that of Western Greece. In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Premier Coumoundouros stated that the Porte rejected arbitration and proposed the conference at Constantinople before Greece replied to the recommendation to accept arbitration. The government believed the conference would be more injurious to the interests of Greece than arbitration.

M. Tricoupis, leader of the opposition, agreed with M. Coumoundouros. He declared that if Europe should decide to deprive Greece of some of her rights, Greece must not submit for fear that the powers would turn against her.

Murder of a Whole Family.

CANEVILLE, Ky., Feb. 1.—Four miles east of this place, on Friday night, the house of Wiley Emory was discovered to be on fire, and the neighbors, who came to aid the family of seven persons, found that they were inside and either asleep or murdered. No cry was heard, and it was impossible to reach them, so that the entire family was burned with the building. Mr. Emory had a few days before sold some stock and had taken the money home. It is supposed that he and the whole family were murdered by robbers and that the house was set on fire to cover the crime.

Col. Potter Murdered by Mexicans.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—Advices from New Mexico state that detectives have discovered that Colonel Potter, of the United States geological survey who has been missing since last October, was murdered and robbed by a party of three Mexicans while on duty in the field. One of the murderers was hanged a few days ago for horse stealing and another who is believed to have belonged to the gang and to have been a party to the murder is now under arrest at Albuqueque.

Land Slide.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—A despatch from Santa Cruz says: Eight Chinamen who were employed in cutting timber for a mill company on the line of the South Pacific coast, near Dougherty's mill, fourteen miles from Santa Cruz, were buried alive yesterday by half a mile of mountain sliding down. Of eighteen employees, but ten escaped.

Thrown from a Window.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1. — Policeman Briggs, in Old slip last night, about 10½ o'clock, heard a woman cry, "I won't, I won't," and immediately afterwards there was a thud on the pavement. Policeman Fitzpatrick subsequenti discovered Kate Thomas lying insensible in front of the old Franklin market. Thomas Reed, a laborer, occupies a room over the market. The woman's four-year old boy was in his room. He said to a policeman, "Man chucked woman out of window." Reed was then arrested.

A Town Washed in the Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1. — Camp Capitata, on Soquel creek, four miles frem Santa Cruz, was washed out to sea by the recent rain storm, only four houses of the town being left.

Bold Robbery at Wheeling.

WHEELING, Feb. 2.—One of the most audacious cases of highway robbery on record occurred yesterday evening about 9 o'clock on Fourteenth street near the *Intelligencer* office. Mr. G. Wilkinson, a clerk of the Exchange bank, was coming down the street with a tin case box under his left arm and a ledger under the other. He is Treasurer of a Building Association and was returning from the meeting with the receipts of the night in his possession. When near Miller's grocery he was seized by the throat by two men and thrown to the ground, when one of them snatched the box from beneath his arm and gave him a stunning blow, which quieted him for a time and allowed the robbers time to escape. There was about $200 in cash in the box and checks and orders to the amount of $2,000.

Flight of a Forger.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—"He was a sort of reckless man, and who would take a long chance, although I did not suppose him capable of downright dishonesty." So spoke a prominet commission merchant to a reporter on the alleged forgeries and flight of John A. Sweezy, senior partner of the dry goods commission house of Sweezy & Dart, Leonard street, who disappeared on Friday, and has since been discovered to have committed forgeries to the amount of $75,000. The affair was the theme of animated discussion in the dry goods trade this morning. Universal surprise was the common expression. Dart, acting under the advice of counsel, was understood to have refused the combination of the safe. It was accordingly opened with drill and the books submitted to inspection. They failed to give any information. Mrs. Sweezy was at the business place to-day. She is left penniless. Contributions were liberally given by the trade for her relief as soon as her necessities were made known.

Sensation in a Sanctuary.

JEEFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 2.—Father Audran, of this city, created a sensation in his church Sunday. He stated that it had come to his knowledge that many of the young men of the church, and some of the older ones, were in the habit of visiting the saloons on Sunday, slipping in by the back doors, and "spending their time in those places of iniquity and demoralization." He said: "Intemperance is alarmingly on the increase, and the virtue and morals of the young are being contaminated, and the church is being robbed of those who should ornament and adorn it. This condition of things must be changed," and he appealed to all good Catholics to lend their influence in favor of a reformation. He immediately proceeded to organize a total abstinence society, securing many members. The sermon created a profound sensation, and the priest's earnest remarks received a most cordial and sympathetic response from the most prominent members of his congregation. Father Audran is one among the most eminent priests in the Diocese of Vincennes, and is noted throughout this part of the State for his liberal views. Recently he took a bold stand in favor of the education of colored children in the parochial schools of the Catholic Church.

The Tank Iron Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2. — Certain manufacturers of tank iron complain that under the ruling of the Treasury Department this iron can be landed in New York at 2½ cents per pound, while home producers, without punching, cannot put it on the market for less than 2.6 cents per pound. The department has written to the Collector of Customs at New York to ascertain what has been the practice before deciding upon the question submitted by the home manufacturers. Tank iron without punching pays thirty dollars per ton, and with punching 35 per cent. *ad valorum*. The oil companies are making a dead set on the department to continue the present classification of this kind of iron.

Cabinet Talk.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Pennsylvania in the Cabinet is again attracting attention in political circles here, called forth by a dispatch from Mentor which has just appeared. The dispatch, however, from all appearances, is a revival of what was stated in these dispatches at the time of Senator Cameron's visit to Mentor. The President-elect then indicated his desire to appoint a Pennsylvanian in the Cabinet, and requested Senator Cameron to mention the names of several persons who would be agreeable to him. The Senator requested time for consideration, to which the President-elect assented. The only names thus far seriously entertained in that connection are William H. Armstrong, of Lycoming, and Glenni W. Schofield, of Warren. The name of John B. Packer, of Sunbury, has been suggested. It is understood that Senator Cameron does not wish to submit any names until after the Senatorial question has been disposed of. The latest advices received here are to the effect that a number of the members who have been arrayed on the other side are beginning to feel better disposed toward the caucus nominee, stating that they have stood by their instructions long enough to demonstrate that there is no possible chance for Grow.

What Simon Cameron Thinks.

General Simon Cameron and party left here to-night for Cedar Keys, Florida, and will there take a steamer to Havana. The venerable ex-Senator to-day received great consideration from officials, high and low. Having called upon General Grant the latter gave him a very cordial letter to the Captain General of Cuba, with whom General Grant is on terms of the closest personal friendship. Speaking of the Senatorial contest Mr. Cameron said that he had no part in it, but had watched its course with great interest. It was always safest to abide by the caucus nominee, as nothing so demoralized a party as bolting. He believed that the contest would not last much longer, and the caucus nominee would win, as he should for the future good of the party.

The Electoral Count.

The action of the Senate to-day on the electoral count practically permits the business to remain in its present shape. This action will will be consummated by the House to-morrow. The determination on the part of the Democrats is to object to the count of Georgia, on the ground that it will establish a dangerous precedent. The vote therefore on next Wednesday will be counted in the same manner as heretofore.

The Conflict Renewed.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 2.—The fight for U. S. Senator was renewed to-day, there being a quorum present. The ballot, the 14th, resulted as follows:

Oliver,	76
Wallace,	78
Grow,	50
Baird	1
Hewitt,	3
Phillip,	2
Mac Veigh,	3
Snowden,	1
Agnew,	1
Curtin,	1
Wolfe,	1

McNulty, representative, changed from Wallace to Chas. Wolfe.

Terse Telegrams.

It is probable the Government will use a whaling vessel instead of a man-of-war in searching for the Jeannette.

The New York Legislature yesterday passed the bill to prevent the consolidation of telegraph companies by a vote of 10 to 9.

At Wood River, Idaho, an avalanche buried four men in their cabin while eating supper. Two of them were brothers named Kelly.

Two masked men stopped the east bound stage on the Ontonio and El Paso line, near Boerne, Texas, and robbed the mail bags, but let the passengers off.

The air line mail train jumped the track at Barron Lake, east of Niles, Michigan, yesterday. Major Joss, of Centerville, was killed and several other passengers injured.

The second trial of George W. Burt for killing Martin Vanette, near Fowlerville, Michigan, in October, 1867, yesterday resulted in a verdict of murder in the second degree. The prisoner was sentenced to twenty years in the State prison.

Letter from Mexico.

OUR CORRESPONDENT INVADES AN ANCIENT, ANTIQUE MEXICAN CITY.

GUYMAS, Mexico, January, 1881.

MR. EDITOR: — This quaint old town in Sonora, Mexico, is located on the east shore of the Gulf of California and has a harbor, land-locked and sheltered from the Sea which approaches through channels between the Islands of Pajoras, San Vicente, Pitayas and Cochori. The odd and distinctive features of this strange old town, are so peculiar that I have been tempted to give your readers some idea of its location, its future possibilities, and something of the anti-deluvian habits of this city of 6,000 souls.

I came down from 'Frisco on a very comfortable coastwise steamer which touches here about once a month, carrying a few passengers and a light cargo of goods. We anchored one bright morning in the harbor, and while we were preparing to go ashore I took in the wild and romantic surroundings of this port, so soon to become a great commercial entrepot in the American Australian trade.

Lazy Yaqui Indians were plying their vocation on every hand catching fish of many varieties or taking shrimps, crabs, lobsters and oysters that are found in great abundance.

THE TOWN OF GUAYMAS

nestles at the end of its quiet and secure harbor, surrounded on three sides by high bluffy mountains. The opening into the ocean between two high, rugged cliffs, is about five miles from the city, and within this strait the bay widens so as to furnish what has been well termed the most secure harbor on the Pacific. About half a mile from the town an island divides the inner from the outer harbor, and it is on this island that the southwestern terminus of the great Atcheson, Topeka and Santa Fe is located. Here are the immense wharves and unlimited dockage, where the heaviest men-of-war can anchor in safety. Beyond the island, landward, the water is much shallower, the average depth being about nine feet, while on the seaward side there is a depth averaging thirty feet. The railroad reaches its terminus by a long bridge from the eastern shore, and will be used to transport freight to the steamer direct.

After some little delay at the custom house, we walked over to the "American Hotel," and I am free to say it is the oddest looking building in the world enjoying that universal name; a low, square adobe building, surrounding a court or placita. Its mud floors and small windows, and low ceilings, are striking novelties. After a lunch, my friend and I sauntered through the town, which carries the Mexican stamp upon its face. The buildings are all of adobe, built one story high, and better as a class than those in New Mexico. In fact, some of them were highly ornamental. As we neared the public square, or plaza, we found a gay scene awaiting us. The native band from the garrison were playing a medley of Spanish airs, and the plaza was filled with ladies, young and old, in gay costumes, who promenade with escorts, their natural protectors standing outside the circle and bowing here and there as they recognized acquaintances. It was a very pretty sight to an American unused to such scenes. I found, upon becoming better acquainted, that

THE INHABITANTS

are divided into three classes, the "Upper Ten" being the Spanish merchants whom I found refined and educated and with elegant gentility about them, too often lacking among our own aristocracy.

The middle class are the native Mexican, and the lower, the Yaqui Indians, who have been largely employed in grading the road between Hermosilla and Guaymas. I was astonished to find what we term slavery (here called peonage) is in full vogue. If a man becomes in debt to another for $10 he is placed in absolute servitude until it is paid, and as wages vary from 10 to 35 cents a day, a man who once gets behind $10 is hopelessly involved.

Perhaps the most noticable characteristic of Guaymas is the evident aversion and hostility to any thing which savors of progression. In transporting cargoes from the wharf to the custom house and thence to the business houses, no drays or wagons are allowed to be used, because it takes away the labor of the men who "pack" every thing on their backs, and in carrying water from the large well which supplies the town the same law is in vogue, and a movement to bring the water into the town by pipes was instantly squelched by the authorities. I made considerable inquiry about these mountains surrounding the town, but nothing seems to have developed in them as far as

MINING

is concerned. Back further, however, from the coast there are many mines being worked which are paying splendidly and many more deserted ones where shafts were put down from 300 to 500 feet by the Spaniards years ago, but which now contain more or less water. In those early years these miners were destitute of pumps and proper appliances necessary to free the shafts from water and many excellent mines were destroyed by flooding. These abandoned mines have all reverted to the government and can be bought for a nominal sum. I see here a rich field for some enterprising companies, for with our modern hydraulic pumps these mines could be emptied at a comparatively small expense.

When the A. T. & S. F. shall have completed its line down through this rich mineral country, I prophesy an emigration of miners and business men such as has never been known in the West, for these certainly are rich and promising fields for the lusty prospector. The climate here in winter is (to express it a single word) perfect, although in the town during the summer months the thermometer ranges pretty high, owing to the mountains keeping out the sea breeze. Living is comparatively cheap and comfortable, and from all accounts everybody is as healthy here as anywhere. F. S. P.

LOOK OUT FOR THE STOCK.—Stock will require extra care this winter. Probably it is the coldest winter thus far, we have experienced for many years, and when we consider how the extreme cold affects the stock on the farm, it behooves the farmer to bestow extra care to the poor animals, and to make them as comfortable as possible, for at best they must suffer more or less from the inclemency of the weather. The stables must be made as warm as possible; cattle can endure cold, dry weather, if not exposed to the severe winds. It is well established that stock require much more food in this extreme weather, hence they should be provided in the most bountiful manner with food, and while they consume more hay or fodder, they will also want plenty of water. With plenty of good hay and water, together with good, warm stables, stock should pull through the winter all right even if it is cold, but in any event stock should be sheltered from the cold winds which have been so frequent this winter.

ANTIDOTES FOR HYDROPHOBIA — The shooting of a vicious if not mad bloodhound in a public New York street one day last week may excite in the minds of many an unusual interest in antidotes for hydrophobia. Perhaps the most execrable remedy yet suggested by the *similia similibus* theorists is that of cynoglossum, or dog's tongue, for the bite of mad dog. It may be relief to many to know that the citizen of Naples to whom a decoction of dog tongue as administered died four days after the dose, but those who protest against the introduction of so vile a medicine will regret to know that the man so nearly recovered that hopes are entertained of the discovery of an unfailing remedy for hydrophobia by repetitions of the experiment.

Lincoln's Youthful Days.

Lincoln's early youth was spent in Spencer county, Ind., above Rockport, a beautiful little city crowning the abrupt cliffs which frown over the Ohio River. He was faithful and industrious, but there was in him a latent indolence which made him fond of taking his rod to fish, or with his gun upon his shoulder, he would roam in search of game over the long low hills bursting with red clay. There are living at present several old citizens who knew Lincoln well at that time. He was thoughtful and his solitary expeditions probably gave him plenty of opportunity to indulge his meditative faculties. This is a description of his appearance then: his long, lank legs under an awkward body; his homely face upon which the prominent nose stood like a handle; his long hair dangling upon his shoulders, bring up instantly the picture of Ichabod Crane in the twilight stealing over the hills of Sleepy Hollow to pay his court to Fraulein Katrina Von Tassel.

The embrio statesman was full of spirit and mad pranks. One old gentleman in Rockport lives to tell of the last time he saw Lincoln. He was visiting the Lincoln homestead, and as he was coming away they found a trespassing cow hanging about the gate. The cow had given the Lincolns much annoyance by entering their garden and committing depredations. Young Abe was dressed in a suit of jeans, without any coat, as it was summer time, and on his head he wore a broad-brimmed white straw hat, part of which was cracked and broken. Finding the cow standing hypocritically meek at the gate, young Abe leaped astride of her back, and digging his bare heels into her sides, the astonished animal broke away down the road in a lumbering gallop. "The last I saw of Abe Lincoln," the old gentleman relates fondly, "he was swinging his hat and shouting at the top of his voice and galloping down the road on that thunder-struck cow."

In the old country church near the Lincoln place is a pulpit which was made by Abe Lincoln and his father. There is a bookcase in the Evansville Custom House made by the same carpenters and taken there for preservation. Near where the old house stood is a dilapidated corn-crib with rail floor, the rail for which were split by young Lincoln. Last fall a monument was raised over Nancy Lincoln's grave through the efforts of General Veatch, of Rockport. It is a plain slab with a plain inscription.

HAYES ALMOST HANDSOME.—A correspondent of a western journal says that President Hayes has changed since the day that he appeared in his white-soled inaugural boots. Like "Hamlet," he is waxing fat and scant of breath, his dress suit stretches to its smoothest extent over his rotund figure, and his neck is reddening and rising over his collar in a tell-tale way. All the Presidents grow fat in the White House, something in its air seeming to agree with them. The presidential beard and hair are growing gray, the relics of their prestine blondness deceiving one as to the extent of the ravages. His hair is as slickly brushed as the ebony tresses of his august spouse, and in contrast to the style of the day, he parts his hair at the side, beginning a little above the left ear and running the line around the back of his head almost to the other ear. Webb Hayes, who arrived here a raw and undrilled society recruit, with a sanguine countenance and shy manners, has now the clearest and freshest skin and most engaging manners of any youth who treads those carpets. "Why, Webb Hayes is almost handsome!" exclaimed a lady, with rising inflection and the air of making a sudden discovery, as she saw that faultless-attired youth bend over a fair lady's hand.

A HINT TO FARMERS.—As a general rule farmers have but little spare time to read. It would be greatly to their advantage to read more than they do. They should take time to read something on all branches of farming in which they are engaged. Of course no farmer can blindly follow the directions laid down in books and papers, but he can lay hold of those general principles of agriculture which good books and good agricultural papers supply, and so modify them as to meet the particular exigencies of his own case. There is a great deal of wisdom embodied in books on farming and they should be used as all good things are used—with discretion. But the farmer who does not read at all, who takes no papers, who knows nothing of the outside world, who feels no interest in what others are doing can not be called a successful farmer. He may, perchance, have cultivated his fields so that they yield large crops; but he has not cultivated himself, has not made the most of his manhood.

POVERTY is, except where there is an actual want of food and raiment, a thing much more imaginary than real. The shame of poverty—the shame of being thought poor—is a great and fatal weakness, though arising in this from the fashion of the times themselves.

Miscellaneous.

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A "CONTRABAND" COMMONWEALTH.

An Interesting Letter from Africa's Sunny Shore by a Former Centre Countian.

MONROVIA, Liberia, Dec. 16, '80.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Dear Sir:—After a tedious voyage of 45 days it gives us no small pleasure to assure ourselves that once more we plant our feet on *terra firma*, and so filled with the thought are we that we frequently chuckle inwardly over our good fortune, and almost wonder why every one we meet does not congratulate us thereupon. Any one who has ever taken a long ocean voyage, and has unwillingly engaged in the "masterly inactivity" of a calm at sea; when all watch eagerly the distant sail, or become enthusiastic over catching a shark, or any trivial circumstance that varies the tiresome routine, however trivial it may be—such a one will, I have no doubt, agree with me that far better is an hour on land than a hundred days at sea.

As soon as the "Liberia" came to anchor in the open roadstead of Monrovia, it was surrounded by the canoes of the Krue tribe seeking work. They are the mariners and 'longshoremen of the West Coast, and are about the most athletic of the native tribes in this part of the continent. As there are no harbors or wharves on this coast, the cargoes of vessels have to be transported to the shore in large boats, and frequently the anchorage is one or two miles out. These boats are manned by almost naked Krue men, and for this purpose every ship hires a gang of them to go down the coast with it. As I have intimated, their attire is not at all profuse. The one indispensable article of dress is a hat, though the full-grown men usually wear a cloth about the loins and some sort of a shirt, but the little boys rarely get farther than the hat. A pair of pantaloons (nothing is "unmentionable" here) none but the rich and head men aspire to. Each gang has a captain or head man, with whom all arrangements are made, and who, in virtue of his exalted position, receives double the pay of the rest and does the least work.

The captain having engaged his Krumen, a boat is soon lowered, and the lusty black arms rapidly pull us over the bar and into the quiet river inside, which washes the shores of the picturesque but unhealthy capital of Liberia. But for beautiful landscape we have now no eye. Our first question on touching the beach is, Where is the postoffice? To it we hasten, and gladly find there a goodly number of letters and papers, among them a B'f't *Republican*, which I soon discover is filled to overflowing with the good news that our next President will be Gen. Garfield—a very happy solution to the "329" puzzle.

As I have hardly seen enough of the town or country yet to write very intelligently of either, I will endeavor to give you, for the balance of this letter, an epitome of the brief history of this little republic, which has long been to the American slave and freedman a paradise waiting over the seas. How far the reality has approached to the idea of the negroe's fertile imagination we may be able to tell better after a longer acquaintance with the country and its people.

In the year 1816 the American Colonization Society was instituted, which in time became a powerful organization, having such men as Henry Clay among its members, and controling large sums of money; but since the war it has dwindled almost into insignificance. The motives that led men into the society were various: the slaveholder, that by exportation he might get rid of the obnoxious free negro; the moderate abolitionist, hoping it might lead to emancipation; the advocate of missions, vainly thinking the colonists would speedily Christianize Africa. The Government also assisted the society in order that in the colony it might find a place to discharge the cargoes of captured slaves. The first step was taken in 1820 when the bark Elizabeth took out 86 emigrants from the United States, and landed them on Sherbro Island, near the British colony of Sierra Leone. This settlement soon proved a failure, and was abandoned, owing to the extreme unhealthfulness of the location. A second attempt was more successful. Some territory was acquired 250 miles south of Sierra Leone, which included Cape Mesurado, a bold promontory on the east side of a river by the same name. On the west side of this cape, facing the river, the capital now stands. Monrovia, in honor of President Monroe, who gave much assistance to the colony in its early struggles. Between the fever and the hostile natives, the early settlers had a pretty hard struggle for existence, and though frequently reinforced from America, their ranks were often sadly thinned. Once when threatened by the natives in overwhelming numbers, the commander of a British war vessel offered Elijah Johnson, their leader, a guard of marines, provided he (Johnson) would cede a few feet of ground whereon to erect the English flag. He refused, saying, "It would cost more to get that flag down than it will to whip the natives." He was faithful to his foster-land, America, in opposing British aggression, even in their extremity.

Their troubles in time came to an end, and the colony entered upon an era of comparative peace and prosperity. Considerable accessions were made to the colony both in territory and population, and in 1824 a constitution was given the colonists and adopted by them. It was modeled closely after that of the United States. It was declared independent July 26, 1828, but the declaration seems to have been premature, for not until 20 years, in 1848, was the first election held, and, to use a favorite phrase of theirs, did they enter the family of nations as the Republic of Liberia (from the Latin *Liber*, free).

They have the same departments of government that we have. The President is elected every two years. The present incumbent is Anthony Gardner, a full-blooded negro. One clause in their constitution is very peculiar, especially for a country that boasts freedom in its very name. It withholds the privilege of holding land from all but negroes. It was inspired, I believe, not by any one of themselves, but by some over-zealous member of the Colonization Society. What petty wars they have had since '48 have not disturbed the tranquility of the State very much. I am told by some very malicious persons that the last war was settled by the opposing armies running in opposite directions as fast as their legs would carry them.

The Government now holds sway, real and nominal, over territory extending from the borders of Sierra Leone nearly 600 miles to the Caralla river, in the gulf of Guinea. The population is estimated at one million, 30,000 of that number being of American descent, the rest natives.

The principal coast towns are Monrovia, Cape Palmas and Bassa, the latter being the most important commercially. Up the St. Paul's river are a number of settlements. Brewersville and Arthington are the most important. The last named is nearly 30 miles from Monrovia, and will be our home for nearly two years to come. The river is navigable for small steamers, though none at present ply its waters.

But about this river and the country adjoining I will tell you more in another letter; till then, farewell.

S. C. OGDEN.

What Women Can Do.

God believes in the possibilites of American womanhood. Conformity to the world makes women here like women everywhere. Hence God says: "Be ye transformed." By transformation is meant not simply conversion, but it embraces the results of conversion. Terrible temptations beset the women of America. It is possible for them to place the seal of their condemnation on conformity to the behests of fashion. Some have obtained this mastery. There are women who are content to be women. It is possible for women to encourage education in the home. America may become a world's school-house. Then again, no one can overestimate the value of the visits of women to the homes of the poor. If they are ever to be redeemed it is to be done by the gospel carried to them by the individual. Public schools are fields almost unworked. The spirit which came upon Elizabeth Fry, as she entered upon her prison-reform work, is essential now. Lydia Maria Child well said, "I am not of those who maintain there is no sex in souls." The nearer society approaches the divine order the less will be the separation in character and in duties between man and woman. Woman will not be less gentle and graceful, but man will be more so. Woman will not neglect the care and education of her children, but will find himself ennobled and refined by sharing more duties with her, and will receive in return co-operation and sympathy in the discharge of various other duties now deemed inappropriate to woman. The more women become rational companions, partners in business and in thought as well as in affection and amusement, the more highly will men appreciate their homes. That woman's present position in society is a fals one and therefore reacts disastrously on the happiness and improvement of man, is pressing slow degrees on the common consciousness through all the obstacles of bigotry, sensuality and selfishness.—*Rev D. Fulton.*

He who begs for praise is not likely to get it. The soul shrinks from the man who is mendicant in a way so disgusting. But he who does his duty, thinking not of himself, but of the Lord, will not be without his commendation.

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Railroads.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table Nov. 8, 1880.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A.M	Mail P.M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	4 25
Flemington	5 29	4 30
Mill Hall	5 34	4 33
Beech Creek	5 50	4 45
Eagleville	5 55	4 50
Howard	6 09	5 01
Mount Eagle	6 18	5 10
Curtin	6 25	5 15
Milesburg	6 36	5 25
Bellefonte	6 46	5 35
Milesburg	6 56	5 45
Snow Shoe Int	7 00	5 48
Unionville	7 09	5 57
Julian	7 18	6 08
Martha	7 27	6 17
Port Matilda	7 35	6 25
Hannah	7 42	6 33
Fowler	7 48	6 36
Bald Eagle	7 55	6 47
Vail	7 59	6 51
Arrive at Tyrone	8 10	7 02
EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 32	8 48
East Tyrone	7 39	8 55
Vail	7 42	8 58
Bald Eagle	7 47	9 02
Hannah	7 55	9 13
Port Matilda	8 00	9 19
Martha	8 07	9 25
Julian	8 15	9 32
Unionville	8 23	9 39
Snow Shoe Int	8 32	9 45
Milesburg	8 34	9 48
Bellefonte	8 43	9 57
Milesburg	8 54	10 08
Curtin	9 06	10 19
Mount Eagle	9 12	10 25
Howard	9 20	10 37
Eagleville	9 38	10 49
Beech Creek	9 40	10 54
Mill Hall	9 54	11 16
Flemington	9 57	11 20
Arrive at Lock Haven	10 01	11 25

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Nov. 7, 1880:

WESTWARD.	
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia	11 55 p
" " Harrisburg	4 25 a
" " Williamsport	8 40 a m
" " Jersey Shore	9 09 a m
" " Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" " Renovo	11 05 a m
" arr at Erie	7 45 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia	9 00 a m
" " Harrisburg	12 15 p m
" arr. at Williamsport	3 15 p m
" " Lock Haven	4 20 p m
" " Renovo	5 40 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at	5 25 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia	12 20 a m
" " Harrisburg	4 00 p m
" " Williamsport	7 55 p m
" arr at Lock Haven	9 10 p m
EASTWARD.	
PACIFIC EXP. leaves Lock Haven	7 05 a m
" " Jersey Shore	7 37 a m
" " Williamsport	8 20 a m
arr at Harrisburg	12 05 p m
" Philadelphia	3 45 p m
DAY EXP. leaves Renovo	10 05 a m
" " Lock Haven	11 25 a m
" " Williamsport	12 25 p m
" arr at Harrisburg	3 40 p m
" " Philadelphia	6 35 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo	9 00 p m
" " Lock Haven	10 10 p m
" " Williamsport	11 30 p m
" arr at Harrisburg	3 00 a m
" " Philadelphia	7 05 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport	12 15 a m
" arr at Harrisburg	3 15 a m
" " Philadelphia	7 05 a m

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R.R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R.R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R.R.; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R.R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R.R.

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R.R. trains. Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Supt.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after May 1, 1880.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.10 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.00 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.15 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 5.00 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 7.12 p. m.

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Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

To Correspondents.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

—Republican primaries next Saturday night.

—A goodly number of farmers were in town on Saturday.

—Miss Kate Devling, of this place, is visiting her cousin, Miss Had Long, near Jacksonville.

—The election laws require the name of the district to be posted conspicuously at the polls.

—When, oh, when will the thaw come? Probably about next May, from present appearances.

—A concert by the Bellefonte Orchestra is set down as one of the musical events of the near future.

—J. D. Sourbeck expects to reoccupy his store this week, the repairing of the burnt portion being about finished.

—Wanted—At this office, money in exchange for long-standing subscription bills. Delinquents, please take notice.

—Pewter sand on icy pavements is better than ashes, says a scientific editor. But ashes are a mighty sight cheaper and more convenient.

—The new moon will look down upon more than one sleighing party this week, if the intentions of a large number of our citizens are carried t

—One doesn't see many "To Lets" displayed before tenement houses in Bellefonte, and house-hunting has become the occupation of a great many.

—Streets were all quiet Saturday night, and no arrests made for disorderly conduct. The cold atmosphere put a damper on the inclinations of boisterous youths.

—Are there any ladies to be nominated for school directors at the approaching caucuses? We know of several ladies in the borough who would make A No. 1 directors.

—A slight tremor of the earth, greatly resembling an earthquake, was felt at Lewisburg on Wednesday, causing quite a commotion among the citizens. The shock was felt in Sunbury and other localities.

—Mr. George P. Bible, who is shortly to appear before a Bellefonte audience, gave an entertainment over in the Loup on Saturday night to a crowded house. He has a similar engagement to fill at Zion the latter part of the month.

—The largest sleighing party of the season, it is said, was that held at the residence of Mr. Dode Harper, in Marion township, on Friday evening last. A large sled load was present from this place, and report it as being a very enjoyable occasion.

—The people who have been flattering themselves that the groundhog couldn't get out to see his shadow on last Wednesday on account of the snow were the victims of a delusion. He was out, for one of them was caught in Dauphin county on that day.

—Love-sick swains don't linger at the gate to any alarming extent these nights. A Spring street young man says there are dozens of young people becoming too strongly attached to each other this weather, as "nector" congeals, if exposed any length of time.

—It is said that Will Brachbill and Reub. Spangler, of this place, who went down to Williamsport on Thursday to witness the execution, got sort o' flighty like about the gizzard at sight of the gallows, and skedaddled. This is probably a yarn, though, originated by the "boys."

—Editor Crow, of the Baltimore *Sun*, recently married Miss Hubard, an authoress. Now all the paragraphers will want to know feather Crow can support a wife.—[Harrisburg Telegraph. We don't believe there is sufficient caws for speculation. An editor ought to be eagle to such an occasion.

—Mr. David Catlow, of Marietta, Iowa, son of the late Richard Catlow, of Unionville, made us a pleasant call Friday, in company with his son-in-law, Mr. Henry Hoover, of the latter place. Mr. Catlow journeyed hither to attend his father's funeral, a notice of whose death will be found in another column.

—The turnpike leading from Bellefonte to Milesburg, or that part of it lying between Morris's lime kiln and Linn & McCoy's, is said to be the coldest strip of country in Centre county in winter, and we have about come to that conclusion ourselves. Four pairs of frozen ears and seven frost-bitten "snouts" is the record for that road up to date.

Close of January Court.

The January term of court closed Thursday after a session of 9 days. The principle cases disposed of were those of Gray vs. Kryder, land suit, and Jas. T. Hale vs. Commercial Insurance Co. The former case was an action of ejectment brought by the plaintiff to receive possession of a tract of land situated in Walker twp. It appears from the evidence that the defendant, owner of the land, about the year 1872 requested ex-Sheriff Shaffer to have this tract placed upon the unseated land list, and to pay any taxes assessed upon it, and to do any business that might arise in regard to it. To this Mr. Shaffer agreed, and had the lands assessed accordingly. After some time the lands were advertised at Treasurer's sale for taxes, and sold, Mr. Shaffer being the purchaser. He thus became owner. Mr. Kryder claims the legal title, on the ground that Shaffer acted as his agent, and that any advantage would inure to his benefit. The jury decided that the title remained in Krider, and rendered their verdict accordingly.

The case of Jas. T. Hale vs. Commercial Ins. Co. was an action brought to recover insurance upon a lot of timber burnt in this county, which the plaintiff had insured in this company. Payment was refused by the company on the ground of misrepresentation. After having gone to trial the suit was withdrawn, the defendants agreeing to pay $450.

The Grand Jury for January term of court have made the following report:

The Grand Inquest having followed the instructions of the Court and disposed of all the business laid before us, respectfully report that we have carefully examined the county buildings and find them in good repair and well taken care of for the purposes for which they are used, except that the roof in front of the kitchen door leading into the jail yard must facilitate the escape of prisoners, being not more than eight or ten feet from top of wall, and that the floor in the commissioners' room needs some repair.

J. W. Collins,
Foreman.

To Washington.

Governor Hoyt has issued orders to the captains of the various companies in the Fifth regiment to make their requisitions for supplies for the proposed trip to Washington to attend the inauguration. The Governor has also issued his proclamation allowing troops from other States to pass through Pennsylvania fully armed and equipped to participate in the festivities of the 4th of March. A number of our citizens contemplate taking in the ceremonies. Two special cars will run from Bellefonte to Washington and return for the accommodation of those of our citizens who care to go, *provided* 100 tickets are purchased. Cars will be attached to regular trains, leave here on the 3d and return on Monday, the 7th. The fare for round trip has been fixed at $10, if the above number of tickets are taken. Parties desiring to take the trip should call on or address John B. Kinsley, Bellefonte, Pa, on or before the 20th inst.

—A party of about a dozen Methodists were seen "scooting" off up the creek Saturday night in a big sled drawn by four spirited horses. We learn that their destination was Centre Hall. Several of the party had never been over the road before, and the romantic scenery viewed by moonlight was highly enjoyed. There was a general exclamation of delight as the summit of the mountain was reached and Penns Valley in all its winter glory spread out as a map to their admiring gaze. The supper at the "Hotel de Moyer" was partaken with of enthusiasm, and all the other elements of amusement peculiar to such an occasion were on hand. The party arrived home slightly chilled, but well pleased with their sleigh-ride, a few minutes before midnight.

—A series of gospel meetings, to continue throughout the week, were begun Sunday in Humes' Hall, conducted by Mrs. Hannah Whitehall Smith, of Philadelphia, a noted evangelist, and who has always met with gratifying success in her efforts to advance the cause of Christianity. The lady is an excellent talker, and we doubt not the meetings of this week will be well attended, and prove interesting and instructive.

—Our learned friend, John Mason Duncan, now principal of the Montourisville public schools, dropped into town on Friday on a brief visit, returning on Saturday morning. Mr. D. expresses himself highly pleased with his present position, and contented, and his robust and hearty appearance would seem to substantiate his words.

—Ice an inch in thickness formed on the race Saturday night, being the second time that body of water has frozen over this season. Ice of that thickness is seldom seen on the race, and when it does occur our citizens know, without examining a thermometer, that the weather is cool.

The National Guard.

The following order, in relation to the approaching visit to Washington of the National Guard of Pa., has been issued to the companies of the 5th regiment, which includes Co. B, of this place:

Division Headquarters,
National Guard of Penn'a.,
Philadelphia, Jan. 15, '80.

General Order, No. 1.

I. The Executive Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies have extended an invitation to participate in the parade incident to the inauguration of Gen. James A. Garfield, as President of the United States, and this invitation having been accepted, the Division will parade in Washington, D. C. March 4, 1881.

II. The troops on this occasion will parade in full uniform of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, great coats, blanket-bags, haversacks and canteens, and will carry three days' cooked rations. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

III. On the morning of the parade the Division will be inspected by the Brigade Inspectors, under the supervision of the Division Inspector, and any officer or enlisted man not fully equipped in the uniform, as prescribed by General Order No. 5, C. S., 1880, Adjutant General's office, will not be permitted to parade.

IV. Specific instructions and detailed movement of troops will be issued in further orders.

By command of Maj. Gen.
John F. Hartranft.
G. H. North, Asst. Adj't Gen.

Headquarters 4th Brigade, N. G. of Pa., January 20, 1881.

D. S. Keller,
Asst. Adj't Gen.

Unionville Loses an Aged Citizen.

Mr. Richard Catlow, an aged and highly respected citizen of Unionville, died on the 1st inst., at his home in that place in his 82d year. Deceased was born April 4, 1799, in Yorkshire, England. When but eighteen years of age he became filled with the desire to travel and came to America, never returning to his birthplace. Shortly after his arrival in this country he located at Warrior's Mark, Huntingdon county, from which place he removed to Clearfield. In 1867 he moved again, this time settling in Unionville, where he resided until his death. He taught school in his early life in Huntingdon county, and at one time was a minister of the United Brethren faith. He was an advocate of Democratic principles, and served several terms as Justice of the Peace in Huston township. He leaves a wife and three children, one son and two daughters, all married. The funeral took place on Thursday, and was very largely attended.

—Gregg Post, G. A. R., of this place, propose giving an entertainment of a very interesting nature on the 21st and 22d of this month. It is the intention of the managers to transform the Post room into an art gallery for that occasion, by placing on exhibition relics of the war of the rebellion, and of the war of 1812, together with a collection of paintings and other articles of historical interest. On the evening of the 22d the exhibition will close with a concert in the Court House, the nature of which has not yet been announced. The entertainment is for the benefit of the Post.

—Another landlord, W. R. Teller, of the Brockerhoff House, comes to the front and states that he has no intention whatever of advancing his hotel rates. That's the kind of talk we like to hear. Now let the other hotelists make a like statement, and then it will be in order for those who have buildings to rent to let their voices be heard in the matter. Wouldn't it be a joke if, after all, our property owners should conclude to act sensible for once.

—Mrs. Amelia Gunsallus, wife of Clarence Gunsallus, and daughter of Frederick Zettle, of George's Valley, died in Altoona on Saturday, while in the last stages of confinement. Deceased was but 23 years of age, and had been married only one year. The remains arrived in Bellefonte Monday on mail east, and were taken charge of by undertaker Gentzel, of Spring Mills.

—The members of Co. B, of this place, are putting in full time at their armory on drill nights, preparatory to their trip to Washington on the 4th of March to take part in the great inaugural parade. The boys will encounter some good material at the Capital, hence their desire to perfect themselves thouroughly in military movements.

—A correspondent from Three Runs, Clearfield county, states that they have been having some slightly cool weather up in that section as well as in Centre county. On Tuesday morning of last week the mercury ran down to 34° below zero, and on the following morning reached 28° below. Pleasant Gap will please step to the rear.

—The small pox scare in Danville caused the closing of one of the public schools, and hundreds of people are being vaccinated daily. One physician vaccinated one hundred and fifteen people in one day last week.

Meteorological.

Below will be found an abstract of the Pennsylvania State College meteorological record for December and January, which will be found interesting reading:

Lowest temperature, 6 a. m., Dec. 31st, 20° below zero.

Lowest temperature, noon, Dec. 30 zero.

Average temperature, 22°.

Clear days, 6.

Stormy days, 9.

Rain and snow for month, measured as rain, 2 39-100 inches.

JANUARY.

Highest barometer, Jan. 18th, 29.48.

Lowest barometer, Jan. 21st, 28.30.

Average baromoter, 28.99.

Lowest temperature, 6 a. m., Jan. 15th, 6° below zero.

Lowest temperature, noon, Jan. 15, 14° above zero.

Average temperature, 21°.

Clear days, 9.

Stormy days, 10.

The most severe storm of the winter began on the evening of the 20th and continuing throughout the 21st, being preceded by a dense fog on the 20th, with an average temperature of 27°. The fall of hail, snow, sleet and rain of this storm measured, as rain, 1 60-100 inches.

Rain and snow for month measured as rain, 3 44-100 inches.

Before the Burgess.

A man giving his name as John Myers, and hailing from Lock Haven, went before the Burgess Friday and entered a complaint against his wife, charging her with desertion and confiscating a number of articles of household goods, which she had disposed of to parties here in Bellefonte. A warrant was issued for her arrest, and during the afternoon the wayward wife was gathered in and made to give an account of herself. When both sides of the question had been heard the Burgess, after giving the defendant a severe lecture on the impropriety of running away from her hubby, and distributing their household goods along the line, exacted a promise from her to accompany her husband back to Lock Haven on the evening train, under penalty of being jailed if discovered in town after train time. After relieving Mr. Myer's wallet of a sufficient sum to pay the costs, the couple were dismissed, and immediately went in search of something to brace up on.

—The *Watchman*, after speaking favorably of the election of Mr. George Skinner to the school board to represent the colored school, flies off the handle this week and comes out for Tom Pennington in the North ward. While we like to see a paper stand by its expressed opinion, we do not object at all to our contemporary in bringing forward a new man; we, however, shall continue to advocate the claims of Mr. Skinner, believing him to be the fittest man to represent the colored schools. Prominent candidates, however, sometimes get left, which suggests the possibility that the *Watchman's* new-found friend is the coming "dark horse."

—A good story is told of a couple young ladies, attendants at the public school. It seems that they had been up the night before attending a sleighing party, and that day the dull monotony of the school room was entirely too much for them, and they sat in their accustomed places, with bodies erect and their heads bobbing back and forward continually, with now and then a terrible grunt that startled and amused the whole school. Of course Superintendent Lieb excused them and sent them home.

—The Louisville, Ky., *Courier-Journal*, in speaking of railroad car recently erected at that place for the directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company, pays a former Bellefonter, Charlie Schroyer, a handsome compliment. Charlie is superintendent of the cabinet department of the car works at that place, and overseen all the cabinet work on the car. The car was built at a cost of $35,000, and the *Journal* speaks of it as being the handsomest railroad carriage in America.

—Mr. Bayard Hicks and family, of Williamsport, have moved to Bellefonte, where they expect to reside permanently in the future. Mr. Hicks is a brother of our popular hardware merchant, H. K. Hicks, and will identify himself with the establishment as chief clerk. He is no stranger in the business, having had years of experience, and will fill his position in a highly satisfactory manner, both to his employer and the patrons of the house.

—We devote considerable of our space in this issue to the confession of George W. Smith, who, with Catharine Miller, was executed at Williamsport on Thursday for the murder of Andrew Miller. It will be found interesting reading, as the story contains much information that has never before been published in connection with the crime.

From Osceola.

From the extended silence of your correspondent in this region, you may justly suppose something has happened; and there has. Every man, woman and child is raging and tearing their hair in search of Vennor, and woe to him if he cometh this way. Our "eleven feet" have been verified, but the difficulty is in the fact that the eleven feet is always to be found just where a passenger train desires to pass through. Railroads have been blockaded to such an extent as to cause trains to be delayed as much as eight hours in a run of twenty miles. Wednesday, Feb. 2d, mercury crept down to thirty-two degrees below zero, and stood at twenty-seven on the 3d, which is the lowest point reached in the memory of the oldest weather prophet. The coal trade is greatly retarded by the inability of the railroad company to move trains through the snow drifts, which are exceedingly numerous on the mountains.

The measles have caused the closing of all the public schools. But one case has proved fatal, that of Mr. J. R. Brown's child, some two years old. Everyone, and everyone's brother, has them.

The roads are in splendid condition, and every youth who can muster a nag is in his glory. Lumbermen are improving the opportunity by placing their stock in the streams and at the mills.

Work on the new railroad has been almost suspended on account of the severe weather, but will be resumed with renewed energy on the opening of spring.

Quite a sensation has been created in our midst by the miserable effort of a veritable mud slinger to deface and personally injure some of our young folks, but owing to his inability for lack of talent it has happily turned out a miserable failure. Give such men, if men they may be termed, a wide berth, boys, and do not for any consideration follow in their footsteps to your own disgrace. A man guilty of such slanderous practices is mean enough to live off of you and then "kill the bee to get the honey."

Trusting you are yet alive and prosperous, we remain, Yours, &c.

Squee Zum.

How a Colored Boy Escaped Punishment.

A little colored boy, named Williams, nine years of age, belonging to a widow lady living over on "Cheapside," was found Sunday morning by Mr. Isaac Haupt in his wagon shed nearly frozen to death. It is said that on Saturday afternoon he was sent, by his mother, to order some coal, but did not return right away, stopping on the road to play with some companions. On approaching the house towards evening some one told him that his mother was angry because he had loitered on the way, and was going to thrash him. This frightened him so that he did not enter the house, but waited outside until evening, and then, to escape punishment, crawled into the shed alluded to above and slept all night in a wagon. His limbs and one side of his body were severely frozen, and had Mr. Haupt not discovered him when he did it is quite likely the child would have frozen to death. The case needs investigation.

Donation Party.

On the 28th ult. the members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Spruce-town and Centre Hall, to the number of between twenty and thirty, paid their pastor, Rev. J. Benson Akers, at Penn Hall, a surprise visit. Taking possession of the parsonage, they spread a sumptuous repast, to which ample justice was done, and after a season of pleasant social intercourse, singing and prayer, they returned to their homes, leaving quite a substantial token of their visit in the shape of provisions sufficient to last the pastor's family some time to come. Their coming was gratefully appreciated and enjoyed by the pastor and his good lady, and the occasion was every way an enjoyable one.

—The iron now being manufactured at Linn & McCoy's iron works at Milesburg is of a superior quality, and will compare favorably with any placed on the market from other like establishments in this country. While on a brief visit to the works on Saturday we were shown, by the gentlemanly book-keeper, Mr. L. T. Eddy, several specimens of bolt and screw wire which had been subjected to the severest tests with highly satisfactory results, not a break or a flaw being visible. The firm has made some heavy shipments of wire during the past year to bolt and screw manufactories in the Eastern States, which is, in itself, a substantial recommendation of the products of these works.

—The excellent sleighing and bright, pleasant weather of Saturday induced many to regale themselves with a sleigh-ride. Several of our millionaires were out exercising their fast nags.

The Centre Co. S. S. Association.

Mr. Editor.—The holding of the annual convention of the above-named association in December (at an unusual time, and on a very short notice), the presence of Dr. Vincent and the indignation of the Methodists at the Doctor for preferring to attend a union convention to attending one of his own denomination, as I understand it, afford an opportunity for giving a short chapter of history to the public, to which I think they are entitled.

In 1878 the annual convention of the Association was held in Port Matilda, and they voted to hold their next session in Bellefonte, in 1879.

The executive committee saw fit to ignore the action of the convention, and issued their call for the convention to assemble in Madisonburg instead of Bellefonte. No objection was made, so far as I know, to this strange and unexpected action of the committee, and the convention was accordingly held in Madisonburg, in May, 1879.

Although this action of the committee was certainly a very strong hint that the presence of the convention was not desired in Bellefonte, yet the convention repeated their vote to hold their next session in Bellefonte, in 1880.

The usual time for holding the convention came and passed, but no call from the committee was issued for a convention. Not until some time after the announcement that Dr. J. H. Vincent was coming to Bellefonte to lecture under the auspices of the Young men's Christian Association did the committee issue a call and programme for a convention, at an unusual season of the year and an unusual time in the week.

We understand that all this action on the part of the committee resulted from the great desire of some persons in Bellefonte to see and hear Dr. Vincent, and not from any solicitude on the part of anybody that the Sunday-School Convention should be held there; and now that Dr. Vincent has actually visited Bellefonte, it is presumed those who were so eager to see and hear him are satisfied. This capricious action of the committee in disregarding the unanimous vote of the convention in regard to the place of holding the session of 1879, and in setting aside the usual time of the session of 1880, to suit the caprice of Dr. Vincent, I regard as simply trifling and contemptible, and it is to be hoped that they will be more observant of the fitness of things which we call good taste in the future than they have in the past. The presence of Dr. Vincent at the convention, under all the circumstances, I regard as a deliberate insult to the ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the propriety of their attendance upon any future convention of the Centre County Sunday-School Association I regard as an open question.

J. Benson Akers.

A Worn-out Subject.

The Executive Committee of the Centre County Sabbath-school Association will gladly give Rev. J. Benson Akers the benefit of saying the last word on the subject about which quite enough has already been said. Time is too precious for further expenditures in this way. There is a wide room for improvement open to all in the discharge of present duties.

Chairman.

—The rooms on the ground floor of the public school building were closed Monday morning, owing to the janitor's failure to heat the apartments to a sufficient degree of warmth. This is the first time this winter, we believe, that Jack Frost has interfered with the progress of the public schools.

Died.

Kohlbecker—February 7, 1881, at Milesburg, Richard George, son of Alois H. Hohlbecker, aged 2 months and 2 days.

Antis—On Saturday, January 29, 1881, Arthur H., infant son of M. G. and May Antis, of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, aged 3 months and 22 days.

The Markets.

Bellefonte, Feb. 8, 1881.

Wheat, No. 1	$1 00
" " 2	90
" " 3	65
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, cob, new	40
Corn, shelled, old	50
Oats new	30
Cloverseed	3 50@4 25
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 50
Flour, wholesale	5 00
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$14 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	13 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	18 00
Short straw per ton	6 00@8 00
PLASTER.	
Cayuga, ground, per ton	$7 50
Nova Scotia ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected daily by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	4
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	25
Chickens per pound	5
Cheese per pound	20
Country hams per pound	
Hams, sugar cured	16
Bacon	7
Lard per pound	8
Eggs per doz	20
Potatoes per bushel	50
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	16
Lemons per doz	
Dried sweet corn per pound	8
Small Onions per quart	